

# THE *Country* GUIDE

V. 76  
# 11  
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue . . . APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM

- Are Sheep Too Much Trouble?
- Management of the Dairy Cow
- Charm of Old Fashions

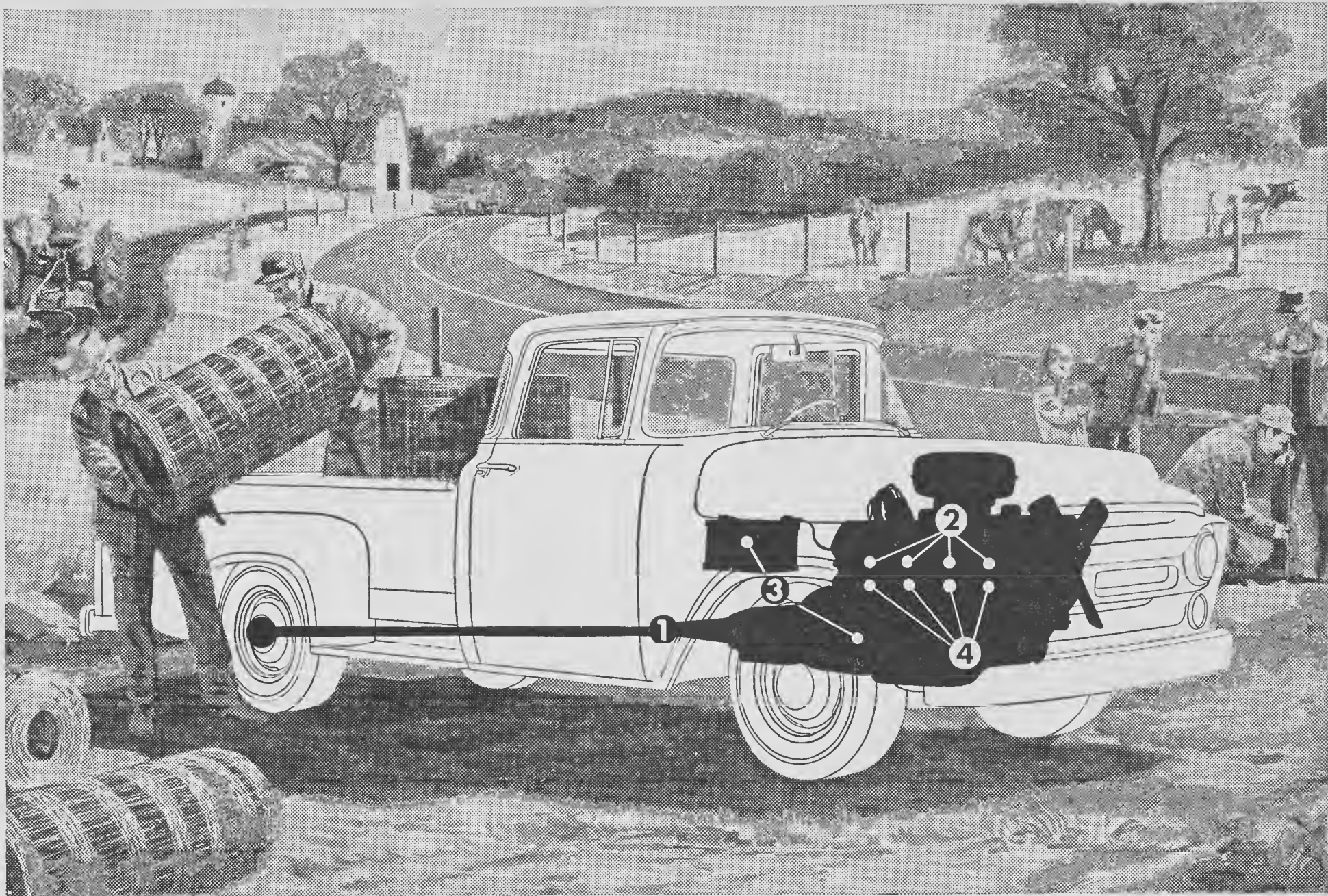
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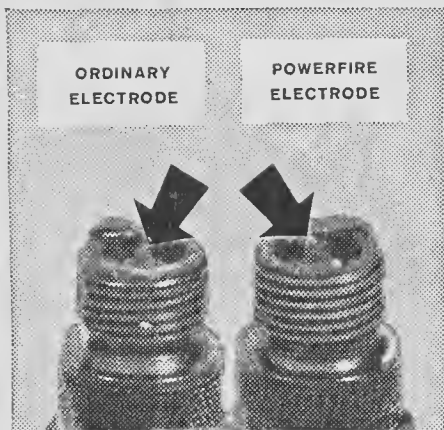


### 1. More Useful Horsepower:

New sets of Champion Spark Plugs deliver *full* power from *any* farm engine for harvesting and at other peak load periods. Auto-

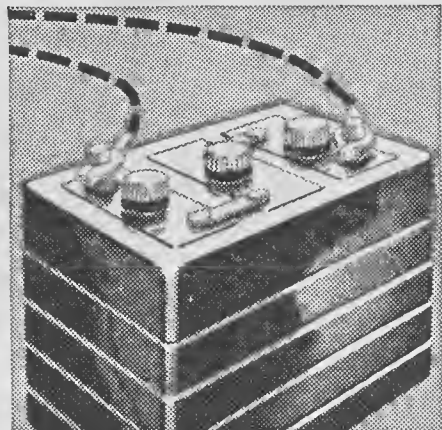
tive tests show that new Champions increase engine horsepower an average of 24% when they replace worn plugs.

# How new Champion spark plugs improve farm engine performance 4 important ways



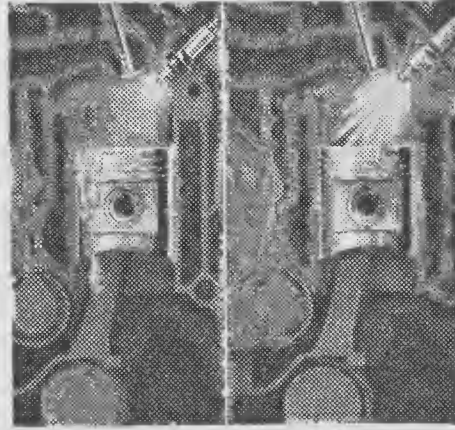
### 2. Greater Economy:

Ordinary electrodes soon burn away in modern farm engines . . . misfire . . . waste gas and power. Champion's Powerfire electrode lasts longer . . . gives many more miles and hours of peak efficiency . . . delivers more work output at lower cost.



### 3. Quicker Starting:

Car tests showed that when new Champions replaced plugs that had gone about 10,000 miles, starting averaged 39% faster. Exclusive 5-rib insulator cuts flashover, helps save costly batteries by assuring quick starts in all engines.



### 4. Better Engine Protection:

When old plug (left) misfires, raw gasoline drains into crankcase, dilutes engine oil. Full-firing new Champion (right) protects oil from harmful dilution . . . helps guard against costly repair jobs, crippling engine breakdowns.



Install dependable 5-rib

**CHAMPION**

SPARK PLUGS

**CHAMPION SPARK PLUG COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONTARIO**





● THIS CATTLEMAN doesn't need to rely on guesswork. How he keeps an account book and makes use of the results is told in "He Knows What It Costs," page 14.



● FASHIONS ARE FASCINATING. A Women's Institute group found it so, when their one-night entertainment had to be repeated more than a hundred times. See page 46.

● "RURAL ROUTE LETTER" is a new feature in which Pete Williams gives a not too serious account of life on the farm with his neighbor, Ted Corbett. Starting in this issue on page 18.

### CASH ADVANCES ON FARM-STORED GRAIN

For a summary of the scheme see page 8. A discussion of its implications appears on page 66.

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Sheep in the Feedlot—Everett's Studio.

Editor: LORNE HURD

Associate Editor: RICHARD COBB

Field Editors:

C. V. FAULKNOR, Western Canada  
DON R. BARON, Eastern Canada

Extension Director: G. B. WALLACE

Home Section:

Associate Editors: GLENORA PEARCE,

RUTH GILL

Contributing Editor: ANN TILLENUS

Advertising Sales Manager: R. J. HORTON

J. E. BROWNLEE, Q.C., President

Business Manager: J. S. KYLE

R. C. BROWN, Managing Director

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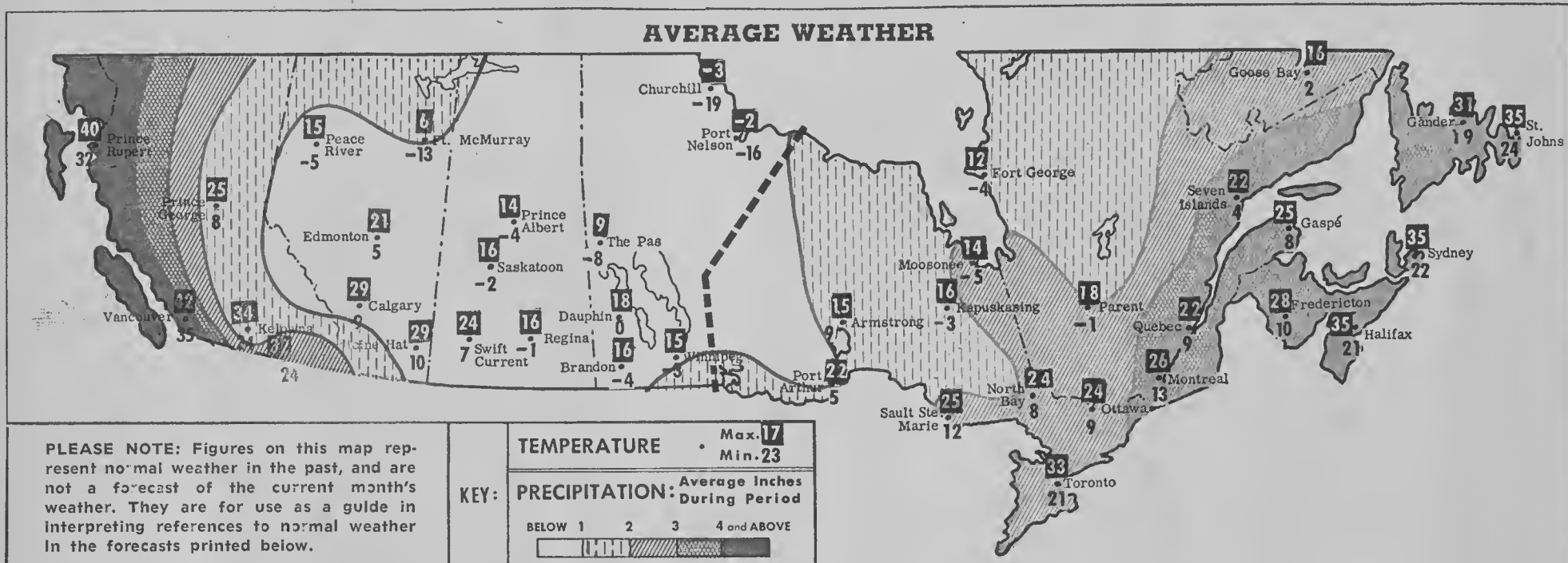
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## Weather Forecast

Prepared by  
DR. IRVING P. KRICK  
and Associates(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast.  
It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but  
not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

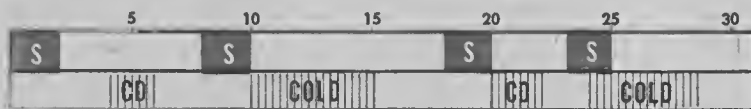
## DECEMBER, 1957

**Alberta**

A cold month is in store for all of Alberta, with four major cold outbreaks due to be neatly interspersed by light snows quite deficient in moisture. Precipitation will be below normal for the month over the entire province, although in the southern extremes snows will be quite frequent. With the cold temperatures, the lack of December moisture shouldn't be too important, since the frozen ground would prevent any appreciable in-

crease in soil moisture content. The big item will be the cold, and mercury readings will average from four degrees below normal and downward over the entire province, except for a tiny corner of the northeast. Daytime high temperatures will average just slightly above the zero mark in the north, in the low 20's in southern regions during the month. Coldest periods will occur around the 5th and 10th through the 15th, the 20th to 22nd, and 24th through the 27th. V

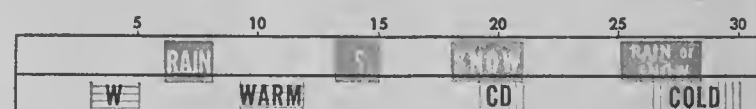
PRECIPITATION  
**DEC.**  
TEMPERATURE

**Ontario**

December will be relatively mild for most of Ontario, with temperatures ranging from near normal in the west to four degrees above normal in the southern extremes. The unusually comfortable December temperatures will be the result of two warm periods, one around the 3rd to the 5th, and the other around the 10th and 11th of the month, but there will be a major cold outbreak shortly after Christmas Day. Except for the northwestern quarter

of the province, precipitation will average above normal and will be heaviest just north of the Lakes. The northwest will find itself slightly below normal for December. Principal storm tracks moving up the Mississippi Valley, will be responsible for the primary warm and wet promise—although a cold outbreak from the northwest could bring snow for Christmas. Daytime high temperatures will average in the mid-30's in the south, mid-teens in the north. V

PRECIPITATION  
**DEC.**  
TEMPERATURE

**Saskatchewan**

A cold, dry month and the promise of a snowy Christmas feature the outlook for Saskatchewan. Frequent cold outbreaks pushing down from the northwest will reduce temperatures to as much as four degrees below normal over the month in the southwest, and from 2 to 4 degrees below normal in the east. Major cold outbreaks around the 4th, the 10th through the 15th, the 20th through the 22nd, and from the 24th to the 28th, will keep daytime

high temperatures around 10 degrees in northern areas, and between 10 and 20 degrees in the south. Snow periods will occur at the beginning of the month, between the 8th and 10th, the 19th, and 20th, and again just before Christmas. Heavy snowfall periods will be lacking, and the month as a whole will wind up deficient in precipitation. Expect only about 50 to 75 per cent of normal December precipitation this year throughout Saskatchewan. V

PRECIPITATION  
**DEC.**  
TEMPERATURE

**Quebec**

A relatively mild month of December, with wide variance in precipitation, is in store for Quebec this year. While southern extremes of the province will receive very heavy amounts of moisture from the remains of considerable storminess around the Great Lakes, the northern half of the province will find precipitation below normal. Important stormy periods should be expected around the 8th and 9th, the 14th and 15th, the 19th

through the 21st and again on two or three days following Christmas Day. The post-Christmas outbreak, accompanied by cold temperatures, should be the most important period of storminess. Mild weather around the 5th and the 10th, as well as the absence of any severely cold spells, will be responsible for the month's over-all average warmth in southern Quebec. Average daytime temperatures will be in the high 20's in the south, in the low teens in the north. V

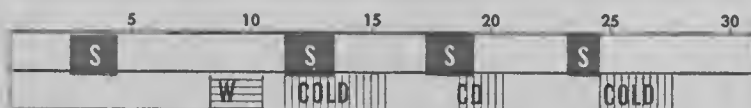
PRECIPITATION  
**DEC.**  
TEMPERATURE

**Manitoba**

Frequent cold outbreaks from the Northwest Territories will keep Manitoba colder than normal with temperatures averaging from more than two degrees below normal in the west to near normal in the east. Precipitation will be below normal over the entire province, ranging from about 50 per cent of normal in the west to 75 per cent in the east. Snow periods will be frequent, but brief, and not too important. They will be centered mainly

around the 3rd and 4th, the 11th and 12th, the 17th and 18th and around the 23rd. Most important cold periods will occur around the 11th through the 15th, the 18th through the 20th, and around the 24th through 27th. Daytime high temperatures through the month will average in the mid-teens in the south down to generally below zero in the north, except for a brief period of mild weather between the 8th and 10th, followed by the most important period of cold and storm. V

PRECIPITATION  
**DEC.**  
TEMPERATURE

**Maritime Provinces**

The normally wet Maritime Provinces will find moisture well below normal this December, primarily due to lack of important storm systems moving up the Atlantic Coast. Instead, most of the weather will be moving into this region from the southwest, cut off from a steady supply of moisture—and the result will be only about 50 to 75 per cent of normal rainfall for the month. Temperatures, however, will average above normal

as a southerly wind flow comes from the Gulf of Mexico. Daytime high temperatures will range from upper 30's in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland to the upper 20's at more inland points. Principal storminess will occur between the 6th and the 9th, and the 27th and 30th, with lesser storms around the 13th and the 20th. Two unusually warm periods early in the month will be offset by cold around the 19th and cold and unsettled conditions around 27th through 30th. V

PRECIPITATION  
**DEC.**  
TEMPERATURE







FARM TRACTORS IMPLEMENTS SERVICE

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—provide a quick, expert condition-analysis of your tractor from headlights to hitch. So often it takes so little to restore satisfactory tractor performance on the spot. Ask your IH Dealer about the IH Tractor Clinic in your community.

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If your proposition is sound, there's money for you at the B of M ... in the form of a Farm Improvement Loan. Talk it over with the manager of your nearest B of M branch this week.

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his full name is Farm Improvement Loan. Give him a chance to help fix up your farm ... he's economical, convenient, versatile. He can do almost anything in making your farm a better farm.



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OLD WALLS IN  
A JIFFY...  
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306 ELECTRIC RAILWAY CHAMBERS, WINNIPEG 2, MANITOBA

## GUIDEPOSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

**WORLD BREAD GRAIN CROP** will be near-record this year and fairly well distributed. Hole in supplies in Europe a year ago, caused by winter killing, is effectively plugged, making sales there tougher this year. All major exporters, except possibly Australia, have plenty for sale.

**FLAX PRICES** reflect lower supplies than early season estimates. Prospects for larger crops due to increased acreage were more than wiped out by a combination of disease and drought in both Canada and the United States. Spread sales throughout crop year to take advantage of any price rise.

**BARLEY POSITION** sums up like this: near record supplies and dull markets. Smaller production is virtually offset by bulging carryover stocks. Export markets, excluding malting shipment to United States, remain uncertain because of price factor.

**INCREASED BUTTER PRICES** bring forth more production as output in September exceeded that of a year earlier for the first month this year. No marketing trouble is in sight so far, as stocks are away down from a year ago.

**WHEAT IS MOVING** at a steady clip out of Vancouver; Churchill had a record season. Movement through Lakes is sluggish, which will reflect in lower delivery quotas in Manitoba and parts of eastern Saskatchewan. The new cash advances should help straighten out some income inequalities.

**HOG PRICES** are still aiming downward. United States producers, after holding line this year, are increasing production. Record stocks of feed grains and favorable corn-hog ratio are having usual effect. Prices there next fall will be well below this year's level, making export possibilities less attractive.

**RAPESEED SETS NEW PRODUCTION RECORDS** and has become Canada's fifth cash crop in terms of acreage, sliding ahead of rye. Good edible oil markets were developed in Europe last year, and since farm prices for rapeseed are low relative to other oilseeds, crop should move without too much difficulty.

**LONGER TERM BEEF OUTLOOK** for Canada depends largely on progress of cattle cycle in U.S. Marketings there topped out last year and breeding herds will soon be increasing. Production and slaughter of beef animals are likely to stay below high 1956 level for some time.

**POTATO YIELDS** are better than anticipated, especially in Maritimes and Quebec, dimming somewhat chances of improved prices. Ontario and Western crop is definitely light and prices are firm.

**OAT PRODUCTION** is off badly in Prairies but supplies this year are large by any standard of comparison. Record carryover in stocks and excellent Eastern crops boost totals to just under last year's and well above previous levels.



## WHAT'S HAPPENING

### NEW U.S. FARM PROGRAM PREDICTED

Reports emanating from Washington indicate that the U.S. price support-acreage allotment program has failed to halt the grave decline in farm income and prosperity, and that it just doesn't work as a check against overproduction. Predictions are being made that the Republican administration will be forced to replace Ezra Taft Benson with a new Secretary of Agriculture, and to introduce a new farm policy program. It is reported that the USDA has under consideration a system of supporting farm prices and incomes by means of direct or compensatory payments, and that a report has been prepared for Congress estimating the cost of such a system.

It is being suggested that the new system might take the form of a modified Brannan plan which would support all of the major commodities, of which there are 11 that together comprise 85 per cent of all farm cash marketings, at some lower level of parity—possibly 60 to 70 per cent. There would be no restrictions on production. Each farmer could produce to the best of his ability and take his chance (pricewise) in the market place for all the commodities he produced in excess of a specified amount. Compensatory payments would be paid on specified amounts and would be the difference between market prices and the percentage of parity selected as a base.

### HOG CHOLERA

An outbreak of hog cholera occurred on premises at Leamington, Ont., in mid-October. Some 45 swine were involved. The premises were immediately placed under quarantine and the hogs slaughtered. Because the swine were purchased at a community auction sale, precautionary measures had to be taken. The auction premises were placed under quarantine, and thorough cleaning and disinfecting carried out. All recent swine sales from the auction premises were examined for evidence of the disease. In this way it is hoped to control the outbreak and confine it within a very small area. Hogs on all premises adjoining the infected farm were treated with anti-hog cholera serum.

### MORE CONSUMERS

Canada's population reached an estimated 16,745,000 at September 1, with a record rise of 401,000 in the first 8 months of the year. Over the 12-month period (Sept. 1, 1956, to Sept. 1, 1957) our population growth was the largest ever at 552,000, or at a rate of 3.4 per cent. Between June 1, 1951, and Sept. 1, 1957, population climbed by 2,736,000 or 19.5 per cent.

### FARM LOANS INCREASE SHARPLY

The Canadian Farm Loan Board, during the year ended March 31, 1957, approved 2,921 loans for a total of \$13,978,700, as compared with 2,057 loans totalling \$8,309,690 in the preceding year. This was the larg-

est amount approved for loans in any one year since the Board commenced lending in 1929. During the 1956-57 year the average loan was \$4,785, and 58.5 per cent of the total amount loaned was used to buy land and pay land-secured debt. Moreover, Board officials report that experience in the first six months (to September 30) of the 1957-58 year, shows a 60 per cent rise in approved loans as compared with the corresponding period in 1956-57. The Board is an agency of the Government of Canada, established for the purpose of making long-term first mortgage loans to farmers for all general farm purposes.

### AUSTRALIAN DROUGHT

Severe drought conditions prevailed throughout the wheat growing area of Australia. As a result, it has been estimated that the Australian wheat harvest would be no more than 80 million bushels, or 100 million bushels less than the average harvest. Drought conditions have also created a serious situation in the livestock industries. Thousands of head of stock have been sold out of season for slaughter, and emergency measures have been taken to save others from starving.

### FARM PRICES

The index number of farm prices of agricultural products rose slightly (0.2 per cent) in August to 230.3 from July's revised total of 229.8, but was 0.7 per cent below last year's August total of 231.9. Compared to a year ago, lower prices for grains, potatoes, poultry and eggs more than offset higher prices for livestock and dairy products.

### URGE FREER TRADE AND BALANCE FOR FARMING

The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, in a resolution to Prime Minister Diefenbaker, have urged the Government of Canada to take every feasible action toward greater freedom of trade, and to amend tariffs in whatever ways may be necessary to build increased trade between Canada and the U.K. The central organization of the Western Pools also called for prompt, decisive action to meet the immediate emergency confronting Western farm people. The solutions of the farmers' basic problems depend upon actions which will enable them to achieve a position of balance for agriculture, and, thus, help build durability into the Canadian economy, the statement said.

### CAN KEEP MILK FRESH LONGER

Preliminary study of milk pasteurization by new ultra high heat methods will keep milk fresh for as long as 2 to 3 weeks, it was reported at the annual meeting of the U.S. Milk Industry Foundation. This new pasteurization method provides safe, disease-free milk for consumer use. No undue adverse effects on body and flavor have been observed.



New "sprinkle-on-feed" form of Aureomycin\*

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AUREOMYCIN CRUMBLES help you produce healthier, faster-growing animals at lower cost; they reduce mortality and give you earlier marketing, better carcasses, animals with "better bloom," better coats, "brighter eye"—the kind buyers prefer!

In Cattle AUREOMYCIN CRUMBLES mean less scouring; prevention of "sub-clinical" disease and respiratory problems; increased weight and growth gains.

In Swine AUREOMYCIN CRUMBLES mean maintenance of growth gains in the presence of *atrophic rhinitis*; less enteritis, protection during castration, vaccination and other stress periods.

In Sheep AUREOMYCIN CRUMBLES reduce losses due to enterotoxemia (over-eating disease); increase weight gains; and improve feed efficiency.

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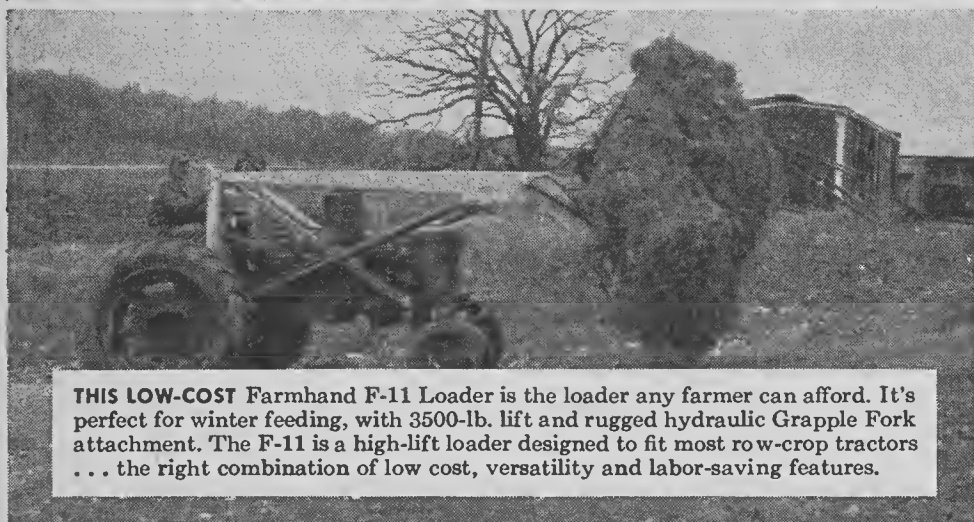
# Here's the FARMHAND way to handle tough winter jobs!



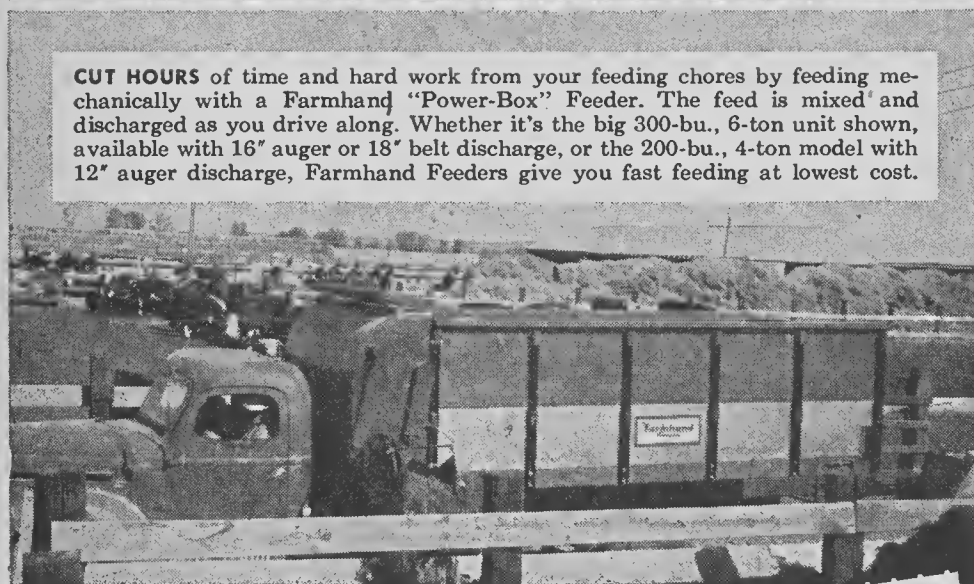
**MOVE YOUR STACKS** right in close for fast, easy winter feeding. The Farmhand Stack Mover does the job best. A 2-man crew can easily load, haul, unload 10 to 15 8-ton stacks per day. Haying becomes completely mechanical with the Stack Mover and a Farmhand F-10 or F-11 Loader . . . saving you up to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the cost and  $\frac{3}{4}$  the labor of ordinary hay handling.



**THE BIG, TOUGH** Farmhand F-10 Heavy-Duty Loader takes the work out of winter feeding from the stack. Grapple Fork attachment clutches and tears loose big, half-ton loads, even from frozen stacks. The 3500-lb. lift handles the load with ease, completely under your control. The F-10 is handy for other winter jobs too . . . Scoop, V-Plow and Rotary Plow attachments make snow removal a one-man, tractor-powered job.



**THIS LOW-COST** Farmhand F-11 Loader is the loader any farmer can afford. It's perfect for winter feeding, with 3500-lb. lift and rugged hydraulic Grapple Fork attachment. The F-11 is a high-lift loader designed to fit most row-crop tractors . . . the right combination of low cost, versatility and labor-saving features.



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**FREE INFORMATION!**

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Winnipeg.

Send information on \_\_\_\_\_  
I have a \_\_\_\_\_ (make or model) tractor

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_

A Division of Superior Separator Co., of Conodo, Ltd.

This low-cost Rotary comes in 6½ and 8-ft. sizes . . . pitches snow 30 ft. and more. Mounts on Farmhand Loaders to run with auxiliary engine, or directly on live-pulley tractors.

**Farmhand**  
FIRST IN FARM MATERIALS-HANDLING

8

## WHAT'S HAPPENING

### BUILDING PLAN SERVICE

Are you planning to build a new building or remodel an existing one on your farm? If so, then you might like to secure and study available building plans which apply. The National Agricultural Engineering Committee, in close co-operation with animal and poultry specialists, is issuing catalogs and detailed plans of livestock and poultry buildings and related equipment of the latest designs. The plans can be used throughout Canada. The catalogs are available at no charge from your Ag. Rep. or D.A., or the nearest experimental farm. V

### BU.—vs.—CWT.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has announced that it will not shift from the bushel to the hundred-weight in handling next year's Commodity Credit Corp. grain operations. Among the factors which prompted the decision were: the need to be certain that all concerned with grain handling have a full opportunity to understand how they would be affected; the minimum time-lag required for both CCC and the trade to revise regulations and procedures; and, the possible need for revision of laws regarding grain handling in some states. Study and discussion of the desirability of making the change is to be continued. V

### MANITOBA POOL REPORT

Manitoba Pool Elevators along with 210 member co-operative elevator associations and the seeds association, combined to record a surplus of \$1,458,388 for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1957. This compared with

the preceding year's surplus of \$1,739,186. The director's report presented at the organization's recent annual meeting showed that net receipts of grain and other crops during the 1956-57 crop year rose to 44,318,000 bushels from the previous crop year total of 37,034,000 bushels. Terminal department handlings also increased in the 1956-57 crop year. V

### GOVERNMENT MACHINERY TESTING

Formation by the Saskatchewan Government of a new agricultural machinery testing organization has recently been announced. The purpose of the organization is to provide a testing service to guide Saskatchewan farmers in the selection of agricultural machinery. The organization is to work in co-operation with manufacturers, with field testing designed as an extension of research and testing carried out by the companies themselves. Results of the tests made by the new organization will be made public. V

### HOG MARKETING VOTE

Ontario hog producers will vote again next spring to decide whether the existing hog marketing plan should be continued. Announcing this, Ontario Agriculture Minister Goodfellow said his decision was prompted by "protest meetings being held in some districts, by articles in the daily and farm press, and by a constant stream of critical correspondence received by his department."

The Ontario Hog Marketing Board controls sales in 12 counties at present. V

## Cash Advances On Undelivered Grain

**L**EGISLATION embodying the Government's plan to provide advance payments on farm-stored grain has been passed by Parliament. The purpose of the plan is to enable prairie grain producers to receive, prior to delivery, part of the initial payment for their grain. Here is how the plan is to work out in practice.

- Producers with threshed grain stored on their farms, irrespective of its grade and excluding grain deliverable under a unit quota, can receive 50 cents a bushel for wheat, 35 cents a bushel for barley and 20 cents for oats, up to a maximum for the three grains combined of six bushels per specified acre, by making application to the Canadian Wheat Board through their local elevator agents or other persons authorized by the Board. The advance will be made on behalf of the Board by means of cash purchase tickets.

- A producer will be required to state in his application, among other things, the amount of the advance he desires; the kinds and quantities of threshed grain on his farm against which the advance can be made; the number of his permit book; the grain

he is entitled to deliver under his unit quota; and, the quantities of grain he has thus far delivered in the crop year. Applications must be approved by elevator agents before advance payments can be made.

- A producer will be required to sign an affidavit to verify the statements in his application, and to authorize a deduction of one-half the proceeds from the initial payment due him on each subsequent delivery of grain (excluding unit quota deliveries), until the amount of the advance he receives has been repaid to the Board.

- The maximum amount to be advanced to any one producer has been set at \$3,000.

- Advance payments will be available on the current crop until June 1, 1958, and from August 1 to June 1 in subsequent years.

- At the time an advance payment is made, the producer's permit book will be endorsed. This endorsement, in the event that the advance or a portion of the advance has not been repaid in a crop year, will be transferred to any new permit book that is issued. The endorsement will be cancelled.

(Please turn to page 65)



# Here!

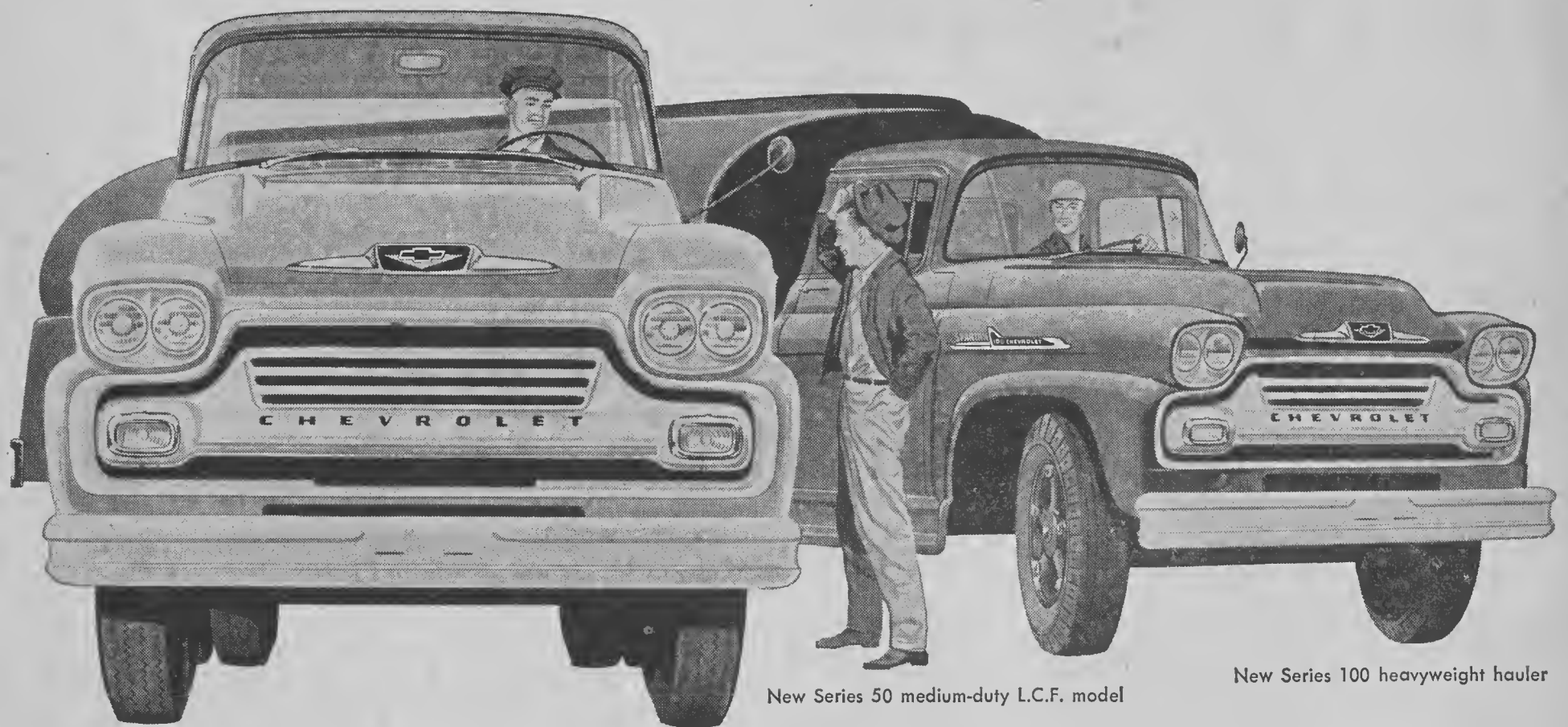
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## NEW MUSCLE! NEW STYLE!



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Here with new broad-shouldered styling, a revolutionary new V8 engine, great new models! Here to speed schedules, whittle down operating costs! Here to handle the toughest hauling jobs with new fast-working efficiency!

Chevrolet's Task-Force '58 rolls in with new hustle, new muscle, new style in all three weight-class series . . . with more sure ways to stay and save on any kind of schedule. You'll find new Step-Van Forward Control delivery models complete with Step-Van bodies. A wider choice of medium-duty haulers. New cab conveniences in all models. Higher efficiency horsepower right up the line, including a radical new V8 development for Task-Force heavyweights. It's the biggest, brawniest Chevrolet fleet ever assembled — at your Chevrolet dealer's right now awaiting your inspection!

### New Light-Duty Apache\*

Offering high-capacity pickups and panels, sure-footed 4-Wheel Drive models and, Chevrolet's latest . . . a "Step-Van" Forward Control model with 8', 10' and 12' body lengths! Famous fuel-saving 6's with increased horsepower are

standard in the Apache Series. A more powerful Trademaster V8, with 160-h.p., is optional at extra cost in conventional light-duty models. . .

*\*3100 through 3800 series.*

### New Medium-Duty Viking\*

Nine new models have been added, all featuring a new cab-to-rear axle dimension for better load distribution in specialized uses. Short-stroke V8's are standard in all middle-weight Low Cab Forward models. Conventional models are powered by the latest versions of Chevrolet's most famous 6's. Heavy-duty options increase GVW ratings up to 21,000 lbs.!

*\*4000 through 6000 series.*

### New Heavy-Duty Spartan\*

The big news here is Chevrolet's rugged new 348 cu. in. Workmaster V8, standard in Series 90 and 100 models. Its radical new Wedge-Head design assures peak efficiency even with regular grade gasoline! The 283 cu. in. Super Taskmaster V8 is standard in Series 70 and 80 models. Cast-spoke wheels are now standard in all Spartan models and full-air brakes are optional at extra cost.

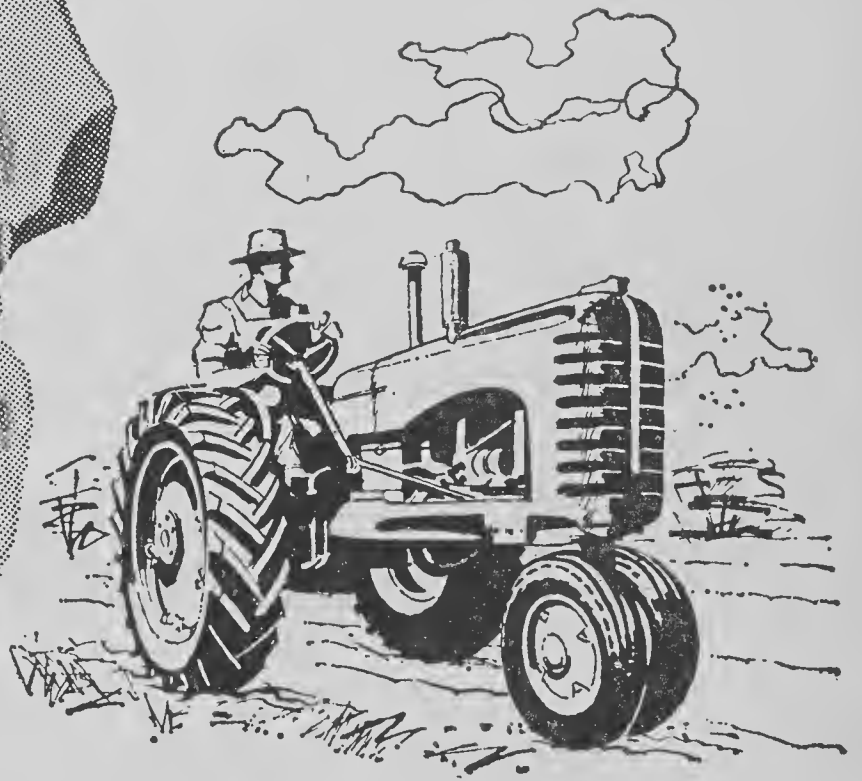
*\*8000 through 10,000 series.*

See them at your dealer's now!

# NEW CHEVROLET '58 TRUCKS

F58-CT-1A

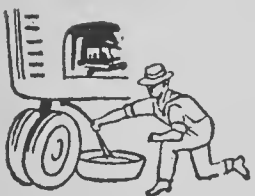




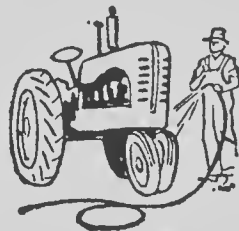
*Hi, neighbour*

## **Here are some handy tips on storing your tractor for the winter...**

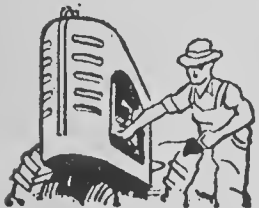
*they will save you time and money next spring!*



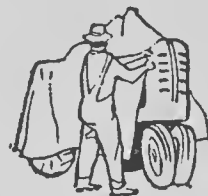
First, either drain the radiator and block completely, or fill with the correct amount of anti-freeze. If storing for very long periods, also drain the entire fuel system, fuel tank, settling cup, fuel lines, screens and carburetor. Remember, fuel left in the tractor for a long period of time may form harmful gum deposits.



Now, lubricate the tractor thoroughly to remove any old grease which may contain moisture, acids or other impurities. Wash and clean the dirt off the outside of the tractor . . . and paint over any bare spots to prevent rust. Make sure the battery is fully charged and stored in a warm, dry place. Check frequently and recharge about once every thirty days.



Next, remove the spark plugs and squirt light engine oil into each cylinder. Oil the valves and valve mechanism, then turn the engine over a few times to distribute the oil. This prevents rust and corrosion internally.



Last but not least, don't let your tractor stand in the open or be a roosting place for the chickens. If you can't put it in a machine shed, then cover the tractor with a tarpaulin.

*order your petroleum supplies now . . .*

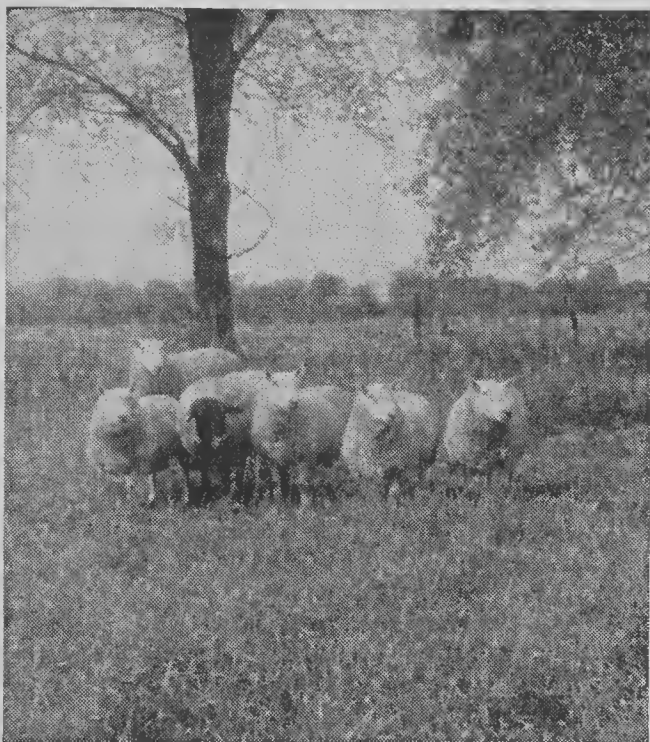
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# Are Sheep



[Guide photos]

## Too Much Trouble?

With regard to price, it can be argued that 18 to 24 cents a pound, approximately the present range, puts good lamb in the luxury class. Anything done to increase that price could

hinder an expanded market. In the case of wool, it is possible for the farmer to get as much as 50 cents a pound on good fleeces, provided they are clean. This means extra trouble, but it is unfair to talk of compensatory payments if every effort is not being made already to get the maximum price by producing the best fleeces possible.

Another critic of imported lamb is Gordon Scott, who runs 3,000 Corriedales on 15,000 acres at Ralston, Alta. He says: "We need an alternative market. Australia and New Zealand hit us with imports just when our feeders are ready to sell in the early months of the year. The American market is a cushion at present, but a 7 per cent tariff on the meat, and the high flying Canadian dollar, sort of take the stuffing out of it for the sheep grower."

It is true that imports do not help the Canadian farmer, but there is not enough home-produced lamb to satisfy even the small demand. One marketing expert points out that there is no serious slump in Canadian prices when imports are coming

market weight; period of turnover on investment, less than one year; cost per lamb raised, \$17. These figures apply only to Ontario.

A satisfied sheep farmer is Art McNeill of St. George, Ont. He bought 240 ewe lambs at \$25 each from Western Canada in the fall of 1956, and turned four rams in with them. He got a lamb crop of 251, even after 40 ewes had failed to get in lamb. These 40 were sold as shearlings in the spring. Only 8 lambs were lost, and he sold the remaining 243 off grass this fall, with only a little grain finish. He got back all the money he paid for the flock a year ago and still has 200 ewes ready for another lamb crop. With two creeks dividing his 200 acres, he has no fencing problem in the pastures, but he did tighten up old fences around his farm and bolstered them with an electric wire.

Not so satisfied are the Ririe brothers at Magrath, Alta. They say they had 4,000 lambs on feed last year, but packers wouldn't look at them when the lambs reached the proper weight, because they said they had no orders. The Riries were able to sell eventually to an Idaho firm, but the lambs were overweight by then and the price wasn't as good as it could have been. There was also \$2 less per head for duty and the discount on American money.

Presented with these facts, a representative of the Federal Marketing Services said he would advise sheep men to offer their lambs two or three weeks before they are ready. Good lambs put on a quarter of a pound a day and this gives the farmer some leeway in finding a buyer. His experience was that a packer could always be found who would take lambs under those circumstances. In addition, other organizations such as the CNR bought lamb when it was plentiful and stored it until supplies were down in the summer.

Weight is determined by the kind of meat the consumer wants, and it is the 50- to 55-pound carcass that is most in demand. This leaves the packer with no alternative but to prefer the 100-pound lamb, which gives him a meatier carcass with a good cutout. It is a situation which must be lived with if lamb consumption is to be increased, or even held at its present level.

AT the University of Saskatchewan, Dr. William Howell claims that twice to three times as much return for labor and investment can be made with sheep as with beef cattle, when sheep are bred, fed, managed and cared for properly. Lambs can be marketed for slaughter at top prices straight off grass and milk, but it can be done more profitably if they have access to whole oats in a lamb creep. They eat only a little, but enough to promote growth and fattening as a supplement to ewe's milk. Creep feeding also reduces weaning set-back when they are taken off milk.

Creep-fed lambs at the University weighed 86.2 pounds at 140 days, compared with 78.4 pounds without creep feeding. Creep-fed lambs were marketed at 150 days, which (Please turn to page 39)

The Country Guide editors have been asking questions about the sheep industry across Canada. Here are the replies that were given.

in, and goes so far as to say that it is possible to market all feedlot lambs at that time. It seems that there is a selling job to be done here by persuading the housewife that fresh home-grown lamb is a better buy than frozen imports.

It is worth noting that over 10 per cent of marketings last year were buck lambs, which means a loss of one or two cents a pound premium paid by the packers for ewes and wethers. Castration of all ram lambs for market would bring in a lot more money.

FOLLOWING a three-year study of sheep farms, Dr. H. L. Patterson of the Economics Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, came to the conclusion that the farmer can get reasonable returns with a sizable flock and plenty of rough land. In a good year for sheep the return was \$3 per hour of labor, and in any year the return was well over \$1 an hour.

The significant figures for this study were as follows: Lambs born per ewe, 1.3; ewe mortality, 7.8 per cent; lamb mortality, 16 per cent; work required, 36 hours per 7 ewes or 14 lambs brought to

SOME people have a real liking for sheep, others think them stupid and hard to manage. Some believe that sheep give the best returns for their labor, others talk of losses and uncertain markets. Opinions are so varied that there is a need to take an impartial look at them.

The strongest argument in favor of sheep is that if we had more, there could be more dollars flowing into Canadian farmers' pockets—perhaps as much as \$25 million. This is the value of the mutton, lamb and wool imported last year, when the home-produced meat was 78 per cent of home consumption, and Canadian wool was only 12 per cent of what we needed. There seems to be room for expansion here, and for an even greater expansion if Canadians can be persuaded to eat more lamb and mutton than 2.8 pounds per capita in a year, as they do at present.

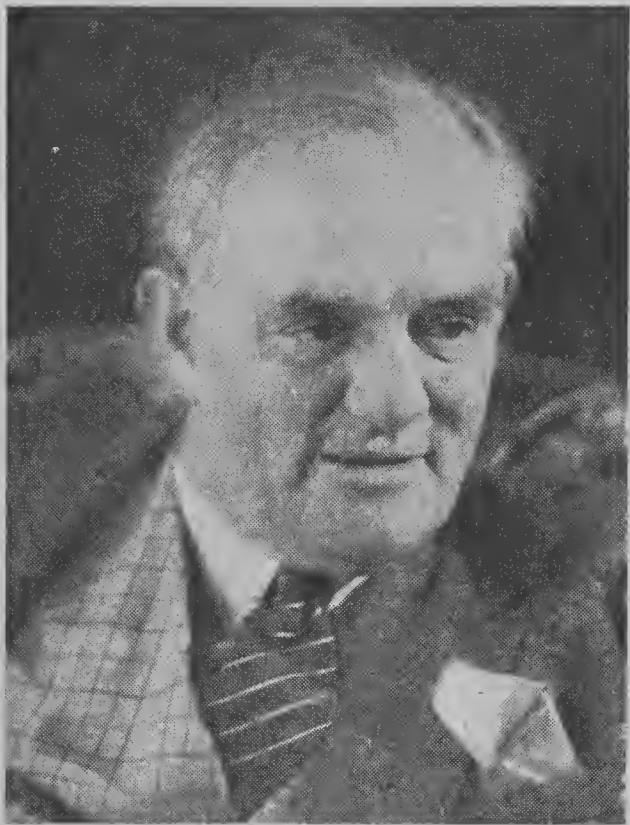
The Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association believes this, and has set an objective of 12 million sheep in Canada. They realize it will take some time to get there, because the present sheep population is less than 2 million. In collaboration with Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers and others, they are hoping to stimulate production by campaigning for compensatory payments of 12 cents a pound on fleece wool and a duty of 4 cents a pound on imported lamb and mutton. W. H. J. Tisdale, secretary of both organizations, is hopeful that they will get sufficient from the request, even if it is only the wool payment, to give sheep a boost and start them back on the road to recovery.

One member of a delegation to Ottawa, Carl Anderson of Brooks, Alta., says that the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Douglas Harkness, indicated there would be some help for the wool industry in the form of an incentive payment, rather than a floor price. There is little chance of help for the lamb business, says Anderson, because of trade agreements already made by the Government.

ANOTHER approach is voiced by Bill Benson, secretary-manager of the Southern Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, who believes in import controls on lamb and mutton, but sees little chance of getting them. He suggests, as an alternative, a depreciation allowance of 10 per cent on sheep for income tax purposes, just as depreciation is allowed on buildings and machinery, on the ground that a herd has to be replaced every six years.

An argument against this is that if the farmer was allowed depreciation, his herd would be worth less each year, and therefore he would show a greater profit on sales. This larger paper profit would increase his income tax, without increasing his actual earnings.





*Professor Boutflour.*

**T**HE business of dairy farming is based on the breeding of a good cow, and her efficient management. First let us deal with breeding. In the last 100 years this has been governed by the breed societies and the cattle show judges. The herd book starts with the registration of an animal that someone liked the look of: and having got in, all its descendants go in automatically, if they have the right color. Such an animal could breed good, or bad,—mostly average—, the dogma of the societies controlling the herd book being that like begets like.

This is not true except for characters that are fixed. These you will get anyhow, but the other characters will split into good, average, and inferior, in about equal numbers. An animal has a *phenotype*—what it looks like—, and a *genotype*—what it breeds like—, and these two factors can be very different. For instance, the phenotype of a potato can be reproduced when grown from a potato tuber, but if you grow potatoes from the seed, and take plenty of them, you will get examples of practically every potato there ever has been, including the wild one. That the best may not produce the best is illustrated by the fact that the Derby has never been won by the offspring of a Derby winner out of an Oaks winner.

The cow judge has had a great deal of influence, and with respect to genotypes he is a humbug, for you cannot tell how an animal will breed by looking at it. Furthermore, most of them are foolish enough to pay more attention to the top line and the setting of the tail than any other factor.

Recently there were 55 cow judges at the college. They were to judge two classes of in-milk and in-calf cows, and believe it or not, they put cows at the head of each class that had a light quarter. These cows were strangers to me, but I spotted these two cows by handling the veins on either side, and the light quarters were shown up by the vein on one side being much larger than the vein on the side of the light quarter.

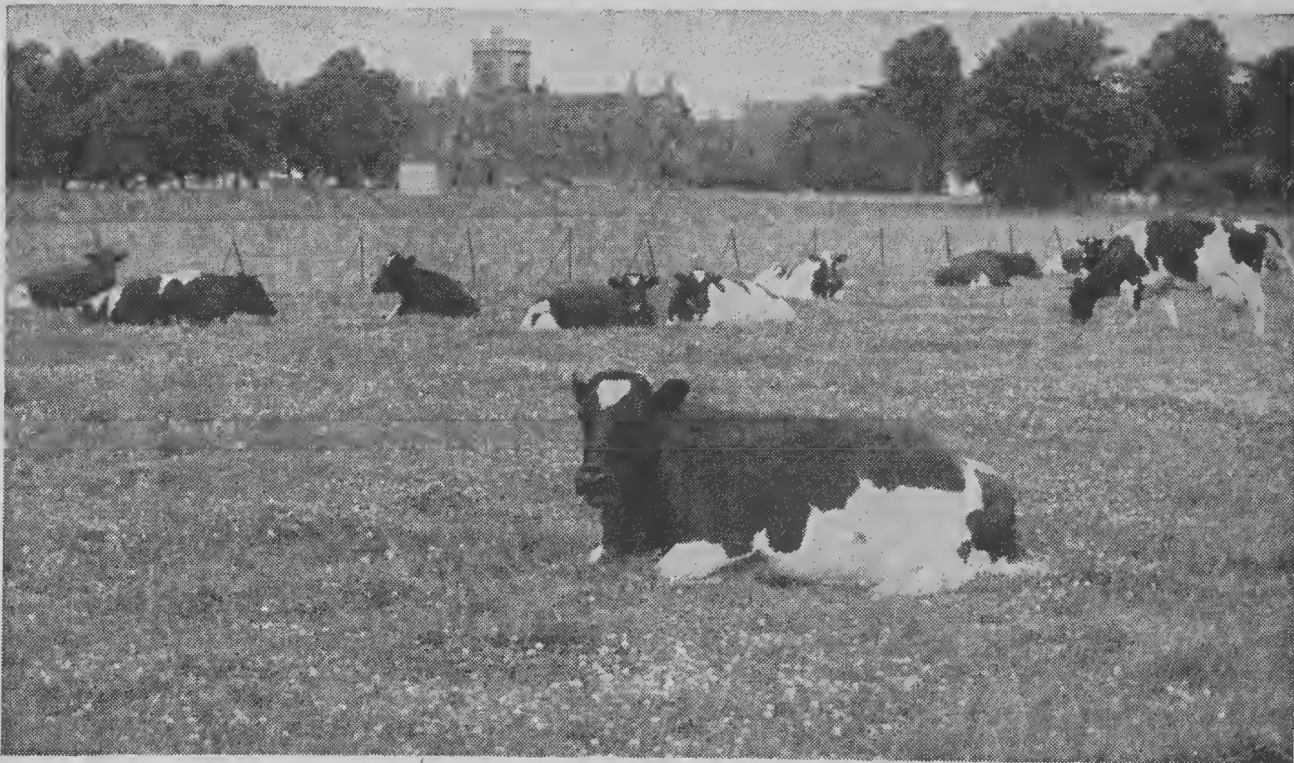
When I see an agricultural professor conducting a stock judging class and giving his reasons for the placing of his cows, I have to say to myself that he is either talking beyond his knowledge, or misrepresenting the facts.

An animal is said to be good because all its immediate ancestors are good. Unfortunately this is not true, unless all of the brothers and sisters of all of the new ancestors were good also. For instance, a cow may be very good, and have three or four inferior sisters: her chance of breeding good is 4 to 1 against.

The pedigree breeder will never provide the answer. He hasn't enough animals to get a true picture, and he does not live long enough. The thing to remember is the fact that cows are mostly loaded with breed average, and unless proved sires

*Professor Robert Boutflour outlines the herd management philosophy behind Britain's top milk-producing dairy herd in this article on*

## Breeding and Feeding The Dairy Cow



*Part of the Holstein dairy herd at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, England.*

are used, they will revert to average breed type and performance.

A smart breeder can still fool the customers with the perfection of his own herd. If he has 60 cows, he will have 30 heifers from his cows, and 15 heifers from his first-calf heifers, giving a total of 45. He will only need 15 goods to maintain his herd, and can sell the other 30 to breeders who think they are getting cattle like the rest of the herd.

*This article is published because it deals with a very important, if contentious, subject. The author, Prof. Robert Boutflour, is Principal of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, England, and is a noteworthy figure in British dairy cattle circles because of the success of the College herd and his frankness in presenting his point of view.*

**T**HERE would appear to be only one sure way of breeding good cows, and that is to set up an *authority*, with a large herd; and for it to have the co-operation of progressive breeders whose environmental factors have been ascertained. The Authority should breed bulls and prove some of them on their own farm, while hiring out others to the selected farmers. From all the bulls semen should be collected and put into deep freeze for future use. They should have a staff of geneticists and statisticians with the latest calculating machines.

They would prove these bulls for the characters they require, say, milk, butterfat, color. They

should also test the offspring from these bulls for feed conversion, to find the cow which will produce the most milk for the least feed, for there is a very wide variation in this connection.

There is no doubt that the technique for keeping deep-freeze semen will be improved so that it may keep for many years. With such a scheme, a farmer could ask the artificial insemination center for the type of semen he requires—high milk, high butterfat—, and the degree of highness required.

Therefore, if we are to progress we have to scrap the past, for had past practice been correct, for the last 150 years or more, there would be no problem today. The literature from very early times shows that there always have been heavy yielding cows. I mean cows giving 10 gallons per day. The Yorkshire breed of cows were very heavy milkers. They, however, were destroyed by Bates. He started the fashion for type. He crossed the Yorkshire cow with the improved Shorthorn, which was a beef animal, and produced a magnificent looking animal that filled the eye, but as far as milk was concerned it was about all some of them would fill. But farmers became type conscious, and it was the thing to do to have these fashionable cattle. You must remember that this development coincided with the industrial revolution when fortunes were made and businessmen took farms and purchased these cattle. As Dr. Darlington says, cattle got a standing like those of the African Tribes, and the successful magnate was just as pleased to see his cow's photograph in one society journal, as he was to see his daughter in another; and any reference to milk or beef was just as irrelevant for the one, as it was for the other.

The result was that up to the first quarter of this century the average production was not over 500 gallons per cow, which of course means that at least half of them were (Please turn to page 38)



*Farmers are finding they can handle several hundred hogs at a time, and are making them their major enterprise*



# Hog Specialization Catches On

**H**OG producers in eastern Canada may be taking a leaf from the poultryman's hand-book now, in that they are applying some of the mass-production techniques which have made chicken broilers a major competitor for the housewife's food dollar.

Sizable swine operations, that were nowhere in sight 10 years ago, are turning up frequently, according to Dr. H. L. Patterson, Ontario's senior agricultural economist. Hog producers are specializing. He says the old system of close-housing that was practised in the East for so long, has impeded this trend, and that Prairie farmers are in the lead. But now it looks like mass production of hogs is coming to the East with a rush. Developments such as low-cost housing, self-feeding, and an array of new drugs to control disease, are helping to make this possible.

But to see just what is happening, The Country Guide visited several of these large hog set-ups.

**JOHN HOWSE** has been farming 100 acres at Belmont, north of Fergus, Ont., since 1940, but three years ago, he decided the handwriting was on the wall for small, mixed farms like his own. He would have to specialize, or take a factory job to maintain a decent standard of living; and he had no inclination to begin punching a time clock. He decided on hogs.

His sturdy old bank-style barn, a 48' x 70' structure, looked like it could be remodelled. He called

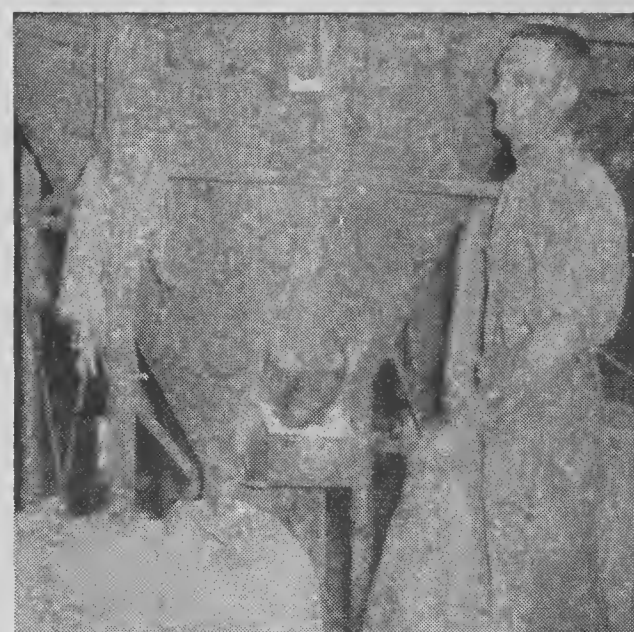
in Prof. Wright, Ontario Agricultural College engineering department, to help him plan the changes that were needed.

The plans they ended up with called for a laying pen for hens on the top floor and a farrowing area on the barn floor. The stanchions were torn out of the stable below, and the area divided into three pens which are used to feed the weanlings through to market.

The remodelling is just about completed now. It includes enough labor-saving devices so that Mr. Howse, assisted by one hired man, can easily mix all the feed, look after 40 to 45 sows, the feeding off of the young pigs, and the 2,000 hens. (He has a separate cement-block building for the hens, as well as the pen in the barn.)

The most interesting part of this layout is the farrowing floor. The pens were set up around the edge of the barn. Woven steel wire was used for the partitions. A concrete floor was poured to facilitate cleaning and disinfecting. Trenches were molded in the floor, leading directly through the wall, so that the overflow from the water bowls would drain away outside, if and when the valves stuck. Troughs for dry feed were set in each pen for the sows, and creep-feeders were installed for the young pigs.

Pens are cleaned out daily by hand. The straw and manure is thrown through trap doors to the feeding pens below, where it is used again as bedding. Sows are normally freshened in farrowing



*John Howse grinds, mixes and bags his hog feed. Rations are dumped down chutes into self-feeders.*

crates. However, if more than two sows are farrowing at the same time, the extra ones must go directly into the pens. The larger pens can handle two sows and their litters.

As soon as the pigs are weaned they go downstairs into the first of the three pens, where they are fed a starter. Later they are moved across to the second pen, and finally, into the last pen where they get a finishing ration.

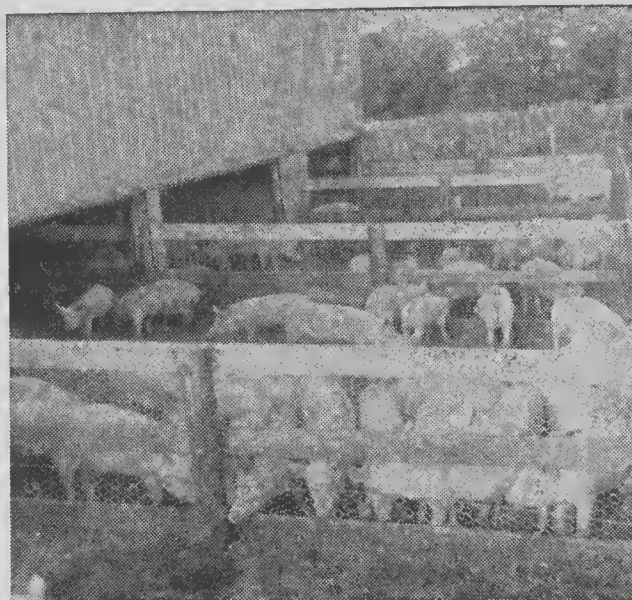
The feeding system is ingenious. Mr. Howse grinds and mixes his own rations, buying western feed grain by the carload. He trucks it home and elevates it to the 60-ton-capacity feed bin above the grinder. He also has five smaller bins in which he stores other ingredients that can be bought to advantage. The feed ingredients are gravity-fed into the grinder and, once ground, they are augered into the mixer. After mixing, the ration is bagged and carried by hand to the sow pens, or dumped down chutes into the self-feeders below.

John is quick to admit that he has a lot to learn yet about feeding pigs. His grades are not satisfactory, and he is not sure whether the breeding stock or his feeding program is at fault. But he does know that, by specializing in hogs, he has started on a program which looks sound, at least for the next few years.

**GORDON BLYTHE's** swing to hogs is not so far advanced as that of John Howse. He also has a 100-acre farm and a herd of cows—the kind of enterprise which he doesn't think offers him a sound future in today's farm economy.

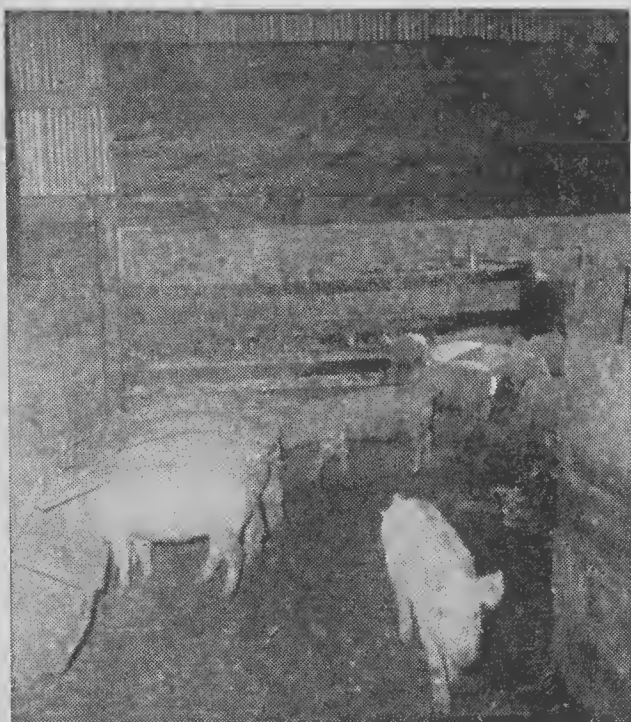
(Please turn to page 37)

by **DON BARON**



*Above: Outside view of G. Blythe's open-front shed. Hogs keep healthy winter and summer alike.*

*Left: Inside of shed with hogs at self-feeders. Hanging door is dropped only during bad storms.*



# HE KNOWS WHAT IT COSTS

by C. V. FAULKNOR



**By keeping a record of expenses, Hiroshi Takeda has found that he feeds cattle for 29 cents a day**

**W**HEN accountants want to find out how a business is doing they take one particular unit and break it down into its component parts—this is called costing. About two years ago, we queried a well-known stockman and farm leader to give us a breakdown of farm costs so others could see just what it takes to produce a finished animal.

"You can't talk costs or accounts to a farmer," he wrote back, "that only drives them away."

One feeder-farmer who isn't stampeded at the idea of keeping a record of costs is Hiroshi Takeda, who farms 800 acres near Brooks, Alta., and feeds from 1,500 to 2,000 cattle a year.

Our query re feed costs brought forth a black account book, and the following interesting figures: Based on a unit of 100 head of 700- to 800-pound steers, feeding wheat at 75¢ a bushel, hay at \$20 per ton, and with bedding straw at \$4.50 a ton, an animal can be "boarded" for just under 29¢ a day. It breaks down something like this:

Bedding (winter feeding) .....	.50¢
Roughage .....	3.00¢
Grain (at 20 lb. per animal per day) ..	25.00¢
Mineral supplement .....	.25¢
Total .....	<u>28.75¢</u>

"Of course there are other expenses you have to charge against the animal before you turn it into cash," he pointed out. "There are labor costs, depreciation on land and buildings, death losses, trucking, and sales commission. But this will depend on what kind of a business you have—whether you just feed cattle, or have other farm enterprises as well. I figure it costs me about \$3.50 a head for trucking and sales commission, and usually work on a death rate of 1 per cent for larger animals, and 2 per cent for calves. In my case, labor and depreciation costs are spread over the whole farm."

**H**IROSHI has been in the Brooks area since 1943. His father brought the family to Alberta during the evacuation, and settled on three quarter-sections of irrigated land. When Takeda senior retired two years ago, Hiroshi took over the farm, and added a couple of quarter-sections of his own.

Although cattle feeding is his main enterprise, he feeds about 200 Yorkshire hogs, keeps a beef breeding herd of 70 cows, and raises his quota of wheat.

The Takeda land lies within the Eastern Irrigation District, and obtains its water from the Basano Dam. Because moisture conservation practices aren't as vital as in dryland farming, Hiroshi gages his summer fallow acreage on the labor situation, and the availability of cheap grain. At the present time, he produces his own hay (alfalfa), and most of his straw needs, but buys just about all of his feed grain. To take advantage of favorable grain prices he has storage capacity for 25,000 bushels on the farm.

Hiroshi believes a feeder can throw his profit away before he even leaves the buyer's chair by either selecting poor animals, or by paying too much for them. It's a question of striking the right balance between quality and price. Many little details add up to a reduced profit. If the animal has horns, you'll either have to remove them or pay the \$2 penalty, or if it has a lot of warbles showing on the hide it might need special care.

**C**ATTLE brought home to the Takeda feedlot are segregated according to age and sex. Steers are put in one pen, cows and heifers in another, and calves in a third. When space permits, another pen is kept for cutting out animals that are ready for shipment.

For the first few days they are put on a settling diet of hay and water, they then receive a starting ration of 7 lb. of grain mixed with roughage. Each day the grain is increased 2 lb. and the roughage is decreased until the animals are on full feed. (Animal nutrition experts define full feed as 2 lb. of grain a day per 100 lb. of animal, which would mean that a 1,000-lb. steer would consume about 20 lb.)

In the case of older animals, the grain is a mixture of 1 part barley to 2 parts wheat, and the roughage is oat or barley straw—for calves it consists of wheat, oats, and barley in equal proportions, mixed with alfalfa hay. Hiroshi mixes his grain and roughage because he believes this lessens the chances of bloat or scouring. It also enables him to

switch the grain ration to straight wheat sooner, if he happens to obtain a lot of the latter at a favorable price. All his fed grain is rolled to cut down on the dust, which clogs an animal's system and interferes with digestion.

**I**N the winter, Takeda cattle receive molasses and a mineral supplement with their ration. Hiroshi also adds a bit of lime and salt to the mixture. A heavy grain ration would be high in phosphorus, and therefore require a high level of calcium (limé), so that the phosphorus will be fully used. These two elements are usually combined with one another in the body. An inadequate supply of either in the diet will limit the nutritive value of both.

There is also a chance that the straw being fed is a bit low in calcium because it was grown on land that has been under irrigation for a long time. Although prairie soils are generally high in this element, steady applications of water could leach some of it out. Hiroshi started adding lime to his ration when he noticed some of the animals eating lumps of dirt. Apparently it was this element that was lacking, because they stopped the practice soon after the calcium was put in. At the present time, Hiroshi is steering clear of growth additives, such as stilbestrol, because he feels he has to get 20¢ a pound for his animals to make it pay.

During the summer months, Takeda feeds some stock grain on grass, using cultivated pastures and lots of irrigation water. Some idea of the increased carrying capacity obtained with abundant water is shown by this year's alfalfa crop, which ran 5½ tons to the acre—one of the heaviest crops they've ever grown on the farm.

Hiroshi's feeding period varies from 100 to 120 days for steers and heifers, and from seven to eight months for calves, depending on the market price. While his average daily gain of two pounds per animal isn't a record by any means, he maintains it fairly steadily, and at what he believes is pretty close to a minimum cost. One of the advantages of keeping accurate farm records, of course, is that you can look at these costs from day to day and see if you're making a profit or not.



[Guide photos]  
**Trolley feeder carries chopped feed from shed and drops it evenly right along the trough.**





# MISS LILY'S LOVER

*She waved a cheery salute, then the stranger whisked her out of town in his big, red convertible*

MRS. RADNOR'S chunky fingers prodded experimentally into an over-ripe tomato, and then went on to inspect a head of lettuce. Mr. Gibson, who operated the general store in conjunction with the post office, watched her with disapproving eyes as he measured sugar into 5-pound paper bags. She was about to reach for the bananas when he said:

"That looks like Miss Lily coming down the road."

They both stared intently at the slim figure of the woman in the nondescript tweed coat as she picked her way carefully over the muddy sidewalks. Spring came to Evansville with mud as well as with beauty. Miss Lily cleaned the mud off her sensible brown oxfords before entering the store. Mr. Gibson came around the counter to greet her, running a finger through his gingery moustache as he asked:

"Morning, Miss Lily. What'll it be today?"

"I just want a stamp on this." She handed him a long white envelope. Mrs. Radnor left the vegetables and smiled a greeting at the newcomer. Miss Lily tucked a wisp of graying hair back under her shapeless hat, with a gesture of a woman who has little, if any, interest in her appearance. Mr. Gibson was eyeing the envelope as though he hoped to be able to see through it. He squeezed it with exploring fingers before placing it on the scales. Mrs. Radnor had edged closer to read the address.

"That will be 14 cents. You sure are the one for writing letters these days." A jocular note entered his voice, and he threw a wink at Mrs. Radnor who hovered at Miss Lily's elbow. "Folks hereabouts will be thinking you have a feller in the city that you are writing to."

The little spinster blushed furiously as she searched in her well-worn purse for the coins.

"See you at the next meeting of the Ladies' Aid," Mrs. Radnor called after her retreating figure.

"That's the second one this week," confided Mr. Gibson. Hidden from view behind the bananas

they watched her pick her way through the mire to her cottage just a few doors away.

The mud on Evansville's main thoroughfare dried up eventually as April showers made way for sunny May and June. The undercurrent of gossip regarding Miss Lily's extensive correspondence had waned a little, owing to the fact that she had given the townsfolk even more food for thought. Mrs. Radnor was airing her views on the subject in Mrs. Symes' living room one afternoon.

"I can't for the life of me understand what has come over the woman. Up until the last few weeks she has always been the very soul of propriety."

by BETTE L. PURKIS

These words were spoken with such feeling that the pendant overhanging her shelf-like bosom, swayed to and fro like a pendulum on a grandfather's clock. She dropped two sugar lumps into her cup and stirred vigorously before continuing. "I should think it's enough to make her poor mother and father turn over in their graves. Lipstick and hair dye at her age, and heaven alone knows what is going on between her and that man she writes to in the city." She bit into a proffered sandwich with snapping jaws and ignored the wistful glances her hostess cast at her neglected sewing. Mrs. Radnor had a bee in her bonnet and she didn't intend to leave until she had discussed it at some length.

"Do try a piece of my seed cake. It's a special recipe of my mother's." The plump hand reached out and selected a generous-sized portion.

Mrs. Symes ventured an opinion delicately:

"It could be her age. I've heard that when women get around forty, they sometimes do the most peculiar things." Her cheeks were transfused with color as she finished.

"I wouldn't know anything about that, of course," snorted the buxom one, ignoring the fact that she was well past the age in question. "But I'm sure it's no excuse for dressing up like a burlesque queen. I have every intention of calling on her and giving her a piece of my mind."

THE very next afternoon found that worthy lady walking up the path to Miss Lily's cottage with her stalwart frame set for action. She rang the bell and went over her opening speech as the door opened:

"Hello Mrs. Radnor, how nice of you to call. Come right in. Isn't the weather perfect?" Miss Lily, clad in blue satin lounging pyjamas, was leading the way to her tiny sitting room. Mrs. Radnor noted that the plum-covered furniture had been re-covered with gaily colored cretonne. She pursed her lips and prepared to take the plunge, but the pleasant voice went on: "Is that a new hat, my dear?" Mrs. Radnor shook her head and opened her mouth once more, but the once shy little spinster had apparently changed in more ways than one. She was bubbling over with small talk. "Well it certainly becomes you. I was only saying to Mrs. Harper the other day, you are one woman who will never look her age." Mrs. Radnor blushed modestly.

While her hostess was in the kitchen preparing tea and cake, she took advantage of her absence to scan the room for some clue to the occupant's changed personality. But apart from the new slipcovers on the furniture, there were no other changes apparent to her prying eyes. The door to the bedroom was closed, so she had no way of knowing what its interior could reveal.

Over the teacups Miss Lily kept up a steady flow of chatter, until her visitor rose to leave. Outside on the quiet street, Mrs. Radnor bit her lip in vexation as she remem-

(Please turn to page 41)

Illustrated by GORDON COLLINS



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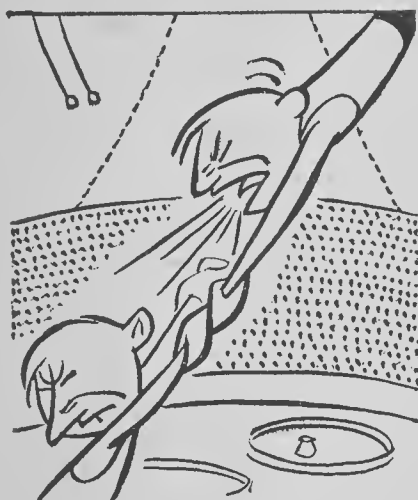
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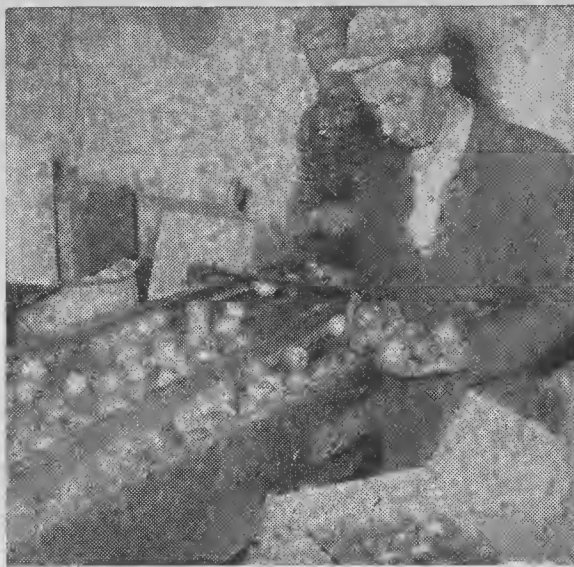


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## Annapolis Growers Enjoy Comeback



[Guide photos

Packing in full swing on the farm of Hon. E. D. Haliburton, Minister of Agriculture for N.S.

THERE was a new sense of urgency in the little upstairs office of A. E. Calkin at Kentville, N.S. this fall.

The even-tempered general manager of the Scotian Gold Co-operative Ltd. had to admit that even their mammoth plant at Coldbrook, in putting through 15,000 to 18,000 bushels of apples per day, could not pack the crop fast enough to meet the current market demand.

With picking well underway, Mr. Calkin had revised his previous estimate of the crop upwards to 2¼ million bushels. He thought the apples were the best quality to come from valley trees in years, and said that, fortunately, the good crop had coincided with apple crop failures in several overseas countries. In the wake of the overseas shortage, the demand for Nova Scotia's apples had risen to almost a clamor.

By mid-October, Mr. Calkin was able to report that Germany and Holland had already taken shipment of 35,000 bushels, and that Holland was calling for 125,000 bushels more. Normal orders of about 100,000 bushels had come from the United Kingdom. New Zealand, too, had ordered 30,000 bushels, and the home market demand was on the upswing. Had the Co-op the capacity to handle a larger crop, Mr. Calkin admitted that he could even be writing more orders than he was.

THIS year's experience is a remarkable reversal of fortunes for the apple growers in this part of Canada. Their industry has been plagued by an outlook of gloom for the past decade or more. Vital export markets had faded away during the period. No longer were they able to load their harvests

into the holds of vessels at nearby ports for shipment to waiting markets around the world. Because of diminishing markets, many growers had been forced to remove their old trees, replace them with grass or grain for livestock or poultry, or occasionally to plant new orchards with varieties that were in demand.

With their packing shed and cold storage operating at capacity this year, taking in truckload after truckload of apples as they came from the orchards, cooling them in the cold storage rooms, sorting, grading and packing them in new and attractive containers, there was a feeling of optimism among growers that they again had their foot in the door of world markets, and that they would be able to retain at least some of these outlets for future years.

HOWEVER, Mr. Calkin told The Country Guide that growers were well aware that this was an unusual year. As a result, they had every intention of forging ahead with their program of finding additional uses for their apple crop in the home market.

The program which is well underway, involves the processing of part of the crop. This is done in a large plant at Aylesford where the basis of the operation is the production of apple sauce and canned apples. Mr. Ralph Bayne, in charge of the plant, recalled that since the Co-op moved into the plant only 11 years ago, it had been equipped to handle from 100,000 to 150,000 bushels of apples per year. Key to future plans can be found in the research kitchen, where new products are being developed and started on the road to mass production. Three new items were introduced last spring; a tangy crystal-



R. Bayne displays apple syrup, jelly and butter made by Scotian Gold Co-op.



New cell-pack cartons, used to emphasize quality, are helping build markets.



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clear apple jelly; an apple butter which is catching on fast with the consuming public as another tasty spread; and apple syrup for use on pancakes and other foods.

Mr. Bayne explained that as demand builds up for these new products, the Co-op plans to acquire equipment to produce them in volume, thus adding more market outlets for the apples grown in the valley.

The Co-op isn't alone in searching for new uses for the fruit either. Scientists in the laboratories of Canada Foods Ltd., Kentville, have come up with a concentrated apple juice which can be stored without refrigeration. It can be diluted with water by the housewife to make a delightful apple drink. Reports indicate that this product is meeting with popular demand.—D.R.B. ✓

## What Farm Organizations Are Doing

### FREIGHT RATE INCREASE OPPOSED

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture, in a 39-page submission to the Board of Transport Commissioners at hearings held in Ottawa, has strongly opposed another increase in general freight rates. The Railway Association of Canada has applied for authority to increase immediately the present general level of freight rates by 10 per cent, and for coal by a further 15 cents per ton. In summing up its case, the CFA made the following points:

- The evidence submitted by the Canadian Pacific Railway shows the income anticipated for 1957, and the constructive year, to be among the highest for the postwar period. These levels are close to the requirements established by the Board and, in our opinion, should be considered satisfactory under present circumstances.

- Agriculture is by long odds the biggest customer of the railways in Canada and is currently in a depressed condition which leaves it unable, without further worsening of the position, to meet the proposed increases in freight. This is especially true in view of: the inability of the farmer to pass on additions to his costs, in the short run at least; the higher proportion of long hauls which the farmer encounters for his products and the things he buys; and, the discriminatory effect of so-called general freight rate increases on long-haul shippers. Further general freight rate increases, therefore, would be neither fair nor reasonable as applied to products affecting the farmer.

- Thirty-six per cent of total increased revenues resulting from any increase in rates, if granted, would on a conservative estimate be paid directly or indirectly by the farmer, while only 17 per cent of Canada's population lives on farms. This would amount to more than \$14 million if the railways' request for a 10 per cent increase was granted. The disproportionate burden placed on farmers by general rate increases is very evident.

- When granted general rate increases, the railways inevitably find it impossible to apply the increase to much of their traffic. The result is increasing discrimination against the remainder, some loss of traffic, and inadequate and wasteful utilization of the country's rail transportation facilities. Higher freight rates on non-competitive traffic cannot achieve the earnings objectives of the railways, as

they put them forward, and to make the attempt is economically unsound and against the national interest.

- The economic return to the \$270 million of earnings invested by the CPR in its rail enterprises cannot, in our opinion, be considered to be low. On the contrary, its marginal return has been high, and it is the marginal return that is of significance in assessing the soundness of the investment from the shareholders' point of view.

- Comparisons of railway earnings with those of other large businesses which are in an expanding, dynamic phase—rather than in a relatively declining one, as is the case with the railways—is meaningless as a guide to rate-making policy. Any attempt to raise rates in order to provide earnings comparable to those of such dynamic industries would fail and, in the process, dislocate the Canadian rate structure.

- All economic indicators point to the present as a period of recession in economic activity. It is against the national interest to increase rail costs in such a period, and, moreover, the severe competition from the other forms of transportation for a declining traffic, makes it unwise to raise rates and lay the railways open to further attrition in traffic volume. ✓

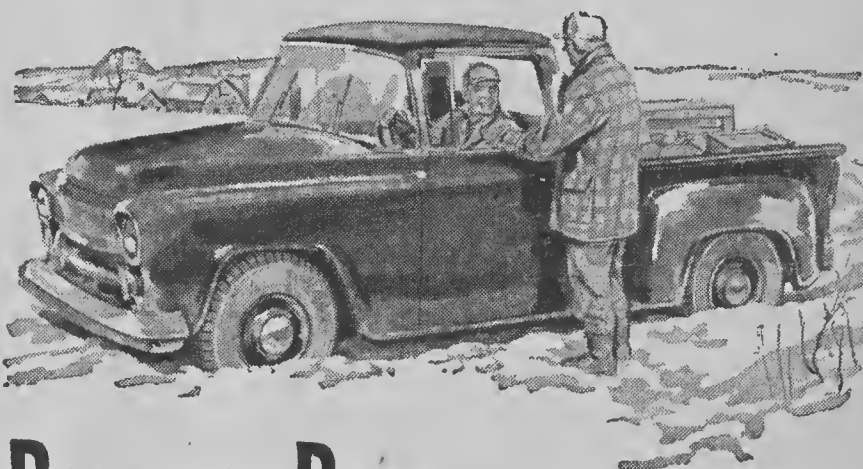
### OPENS OTTAWA OFFICE

The Interprovincial Farm Union Council opened an office in Ottawa during October for the purpose of keeping in closer touch with day-to-day happenings of concern to agriculture and to facilitate contact with Members of Parliament during the current session. Representatives of the provincial unions will use the office as a focal point for their work while in the capital. John Canart, an MFU director from Elkhorn, Man., has been placed in charge of the office, which is located at 710 Hope Chambers, 63 Sparks Street. ✓

### COMMENT ON FREE TRADE

Interprovincial Farm Union Council chairman, Jas. Patterson, commenting on the recent U.K. proposal for a gradual approach to an Anglo-Canadian free trade area, stated that the howl of protest from some Canadian industries is not surprising in view of the disparity that exists between the economic levels in Canada and the United States, and other countries of the world. He suggested that if, as some have suggested, their industries would fold up under a free trade

"Yes -  
they sure GO through SNOW!"



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policy with the U.K., such industries must be prepared to admit that our present policy of protection is costing the Canadian people a lot of money.

Mr. Patterson went on to say that farm organizations in Canada have historically supported a policy of free trade as being in the national interest. If it is in the national interest for the farmer to sink or swim on world market prices, why should industry not be expected to do the same? On the other hand, if industry remains protected, then agriculture cannot be expected to contribute to a high-cost economic climate, indefinitely, with the level of revenue earned from selling their products at world prices. V

### GROUNDWATER RESEARCH

The Alberta Federation of Agriculture, through its secretary, J. R. McFall, is represented on the Advisory Committee to the Groundwater Branch, Research Council of Alberta. A project has been undertaken by the Council to gather basic information about the supply and location of avail-

able groundwater in the province. It is the hope of the Council and the Committee that the data obtained will be helpful in solving the domestic and industrial water supply problems encountered in many sections of Alberta, either by indicating the availability, or the lack, of a suitable supply of water. V

### THRONE SPEECH GREETED WITH OPTIMISM

Saskatchewan Farmers' Union president, Chris Hansen, stated that farmers could regard the Speech from the Throne, presented at the opening of Parliament, with some optimism. He expressed the view that the legislation to be introduced to provide cash advances on farm stored grain is a step in the right direction. While cash advances could not be regarded as a solution to the surplus grain problem, nevertheless, the interest-free aspect of the legislation would greatly increase its effectiveness as an emergency measure. Mr. Hansen said that

(Please turn to page 64)



## Rural Route Letter

Hi Folks:

The part I like best about the potato harvest is the end of it. Of course, the end of the digging is only the beginning as far as spuds are concerned. A fellow then has to sort, sack, and cart 'em into town, truck load at a time, for the rest of the winter. There they get sloshed with water, bumped over the grader, and sacked all over again—in the process, a whole new batch of culls comes to light and you find you only have about a ton and a half to sell instead of the two tons that left the farm. Well, sez you, that's another load gone, but you know full well you'll be staring at homely spud faces well into planting time next year.

Anyway, just for now it's good to sit back, knowing the crop is safe in the storage shed, and figure out how much money you would've made if you'd had the same crop last year when the price was right. That was the year that nobody around here had any crop at all, and American spuds were selling like hotcakes.

If I do say so myself though, I've got a dandy crop this year. Most of 'em nicely shaped, and just about the right size. I'll bet you over two-thirds of this bunch will grade out as number one or two. I figure it's the seed that turned the trick—got it from a grower who had his seed test-grown in California last winter. His stuff was listed as being disease free when the report came out last February. Had to drive about 60 miles to pick the seed up too, but

I'd say it was worth the trouble by the look of this crop. There's nothing like knowing the quality of a thing before you buy it—that holds for seed potatoes as well as anything else.

Ted Corbett, my neighbor, just about had a catfit last spring when he heard I was buying certified seed. Pretty hard to do anything around here without Ted getting wind of it somehow.

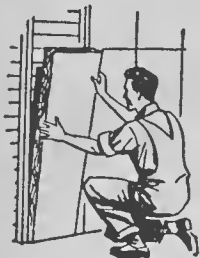
"Pete, you must be crazy paying out good money for a thing like that," he said, shaking his head. "Why, I never bought a seed potato in my life. If you haven't any culls of your own, I can let you have some from last year's crop that'll make as fine a batch of seed a fellow'd ever want."

Now I must admit I had a few misgivings last summer when, row for row, Ted's crop looked as good as mine in the field. The only trouble was that, when he came to dig them up, just about every spud was a different size and shape to the next one—most of the big ones had a sort of "extra bonus" in the form of a knob or two on the end.

I'll bet when Ted hauls his crop to town for grading he'll be coming back just about as heavily loaded as when he set out. One thing though, he'll sure have plenty of seed for next year—after all, as he says himself, it won't cost him a red cent.

Yours,

Pete Williams. V



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# He Invents His Own Machines

by

C. V. FAULKNER

**H**AROLD EVJEN of Stony Plain, Alberta, believes that farm mechanization cuts labor costs and increases efficiency, but he cannot find the kind of machines to fit his particular needs. The smaller ones just wouldn't do the job properly, and the larger ones were too expensive and cumbersome for his size of operation. That's when Harold decided to take to the drawing board and design a few of his own. His score to date—two U.S. patents, one Canadian patent, and a few more interesting projects under way.

In case you are inclined to relegate these gadgets to the Rube Goldberg category, where a mouse bites a piece of cheese which in turn releases a spring that hurls a golf ball at a sleeping midget, and so on, take a look at these: a power-take-off-driven vehicle unloader (U.S. Pat. Ser. No. 590529) which can be easily attached to any truck or trailer, and unloads chopped feed or bales in a matter of seconds while the vehicle is either moving or standing; a caster-wheeled chore wagon (U.S. Pat. pending) that will fit any tractor with a three-point hitch, has a false end gate for power unloading, and hinged sides so it can be used as a dray, or as a box-type wagon; and a truck-mounted bale loader (Can. Pat. No. 476369), which also runs via the power take-off, and can be used for both loading and unloading.

Harold was born in the Stony Plain district, and has farmed there all his life. Although his main crop today is flax, and he grew registered flax seed for years, Evjen's operation is a true mixed, or combination farm. In addition to his grain crops, he runs from 40 to 50 head of beef, and has a laying flock of about 500 hens. It was the livestock branch of his enterprise which sparked his major inventions—animals mean forage crops, and forage means a lot of heavy handling.

**T**HIS, along with the scarcity and cost of farm labor, gave rise to the bale loader. Mounted on the Evjen farm truck, it could be used for picking bales up off the ground, then later elevated to unload the bales up to



[Guide photos

*Chore wagon has false front used to eject the load. Note caster-type wheels.*

the hayloft or onto a stack. A small supplementary gadget Harold made to aid loading still further is a bale hook with a flanged handle that fits the palm neatly, giving better control.

When Evjen decided to put all his 60-acre crop of alfalfa and brome grass into silage, he sold the bale loader and developed the truck unloader. This consists of a movable false front on his truck box which is pulled to the rear of the vehicle by two steel cables, pushing the load before it like a snow plow. Evjen uses a forage harvester with a cutting bar, and blows the crop into his truck. The vehicle is then driven to a large pit silo, and the load is forced off in a few seconds, without the driver having to leave the cab.

Feeding silage to the livestock presented another problem, and this led to the development of his chore wagon. This also works on the sliding "false front" principle, and consists of a box mounted on two rubber caster-type wheels, firmly hitched to the tractor's drawbar so that it can be maneuvered as easily as the machine itself. The false front goes into action as soon as the power take-off is engaged, pushing the silage onto the ground quickly, and with very little waste.

Harold's most ambitious invention, and one that has attracted a lot of attention at experimental farms and universities, is a self-propelled machine for setting alfalfa seed. After making one or two test models, Evjen

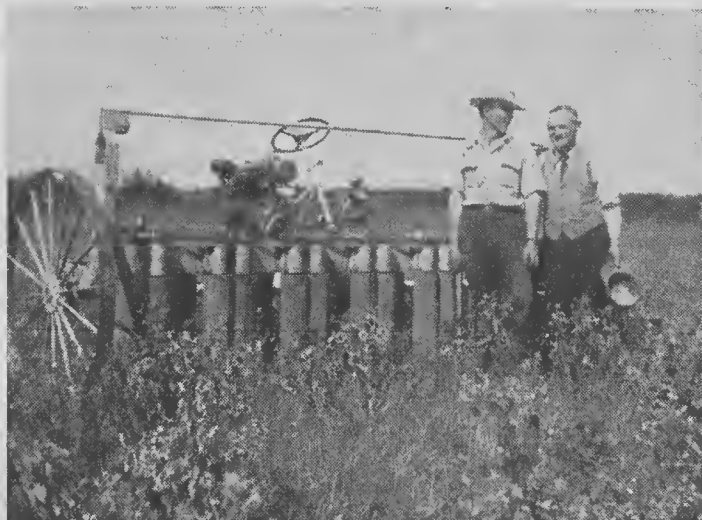
had a proper machine made at the Coutts Machinery Company, Edmonton, and this was dubbed the Coutts-Evjen mechanical tripper.

The machine consists of an ingenious roller device which agitates the alfalfa heads as they pass through, tripping the delicate mechanism of the flower and releasing the fine pollen. However, the tripper isn't a proven success as yet, because it doesn't ensure cross-pollination, which is necessary for seed production on a paying scale. But Harold believes he has found a way to modify the machine so that it will cross-pollinate, and intends to go ahead when he has the necessary time and resources. If he succeeds, he'll have something to supplant the wild bee as an alfalfa pollinator, and make it possible to grow the seed in more heavily populated areas.

Although the self-feeders and automatic waterers which service the Evjen poultry flock are standard types, the individual laying nests show a touch of originality. Made of masonite, these enclosed nests have hinged covers, and sloping wire floors—the latter enables newly laid eggs to stay clean, cool rapidly, and roll to the front for easy collection.

Harold Evjen's flair for mechanical inventions hasn't made him a millionaire. In fact, it hasn't made him any direct profits at all. But it has saved him money by helping solve his farm labor problems, which means a lot to any farm enterprise. V

● Mechanical tripper for pollinating alfalfa was built with the help of an Edmonton machine company.



● Bale loader, here mounted on truck, can be elevated to unload bales into barn or onto a stack.

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## LIVESTOCK

# Advantages of Outside Feed Bunks



[Guide photos] One of the four yards in the Noble feedlot, showing a feed bunk outside the fence. Mechanical silage spreaders are used to fill the feed bunks speedily.

**C**ATTLE feeders can increase efficiency by building feed bunks outside the fence, so that the stock has to reach through. This allows the use of mechanical feed spreaders which will greatly reduce the time and labor needed for the job. Another advantage of outside feed bunks is that they leave the lot free of obstructions when it comes time to clean out the accumulated manure.

One of the most recent examples of this principle is the 1,000-head feedlot of Noble Farms Ltd., Nobleford, Alberta, which they had completed last fall. This modern layout consists of four 320 feet by 300 feet yards, enclosed in a ten-foot-high board fence. Each yard has feed bunks running the full length on two sides, so

that grain or silage can be spread mechanically from machines driven up adjacent alleyways. A broad sill of ten-inch planking has been placed along the outer rim of the bunks to reduce losses from feed being pushed out of the troughs by the feeding animals.—C.V.F. V



The water tanks are filled by underground pipes which prevent freezing.

## Holsteins As Beef Steers

**C**AN beef steers be raised profitably from a dairy herd? Robert Good of Brantford, Ont., thinks so, and goes so far as to claim that Holsteins are the best breed from which to raise profitable steers on account of their size. He says that he believes that they can grow more than the regular beef breeds on the same feed.

To test his opinion, Mr. Good kept a Holstein steer until it was 3 years and 4 months of age—above the usual market age in Canada—and when sold it tipped the scales at 1,960 pounds, realizing \$352.80 at 18 cents a pound. At the same time, he marketed a group of Herefords and a Holstein steer that were approximately 2 years and 4 months old, and were all raised together. The Herefords averaged 1,170 pounds at 20 cents a pound, but the Holstein reached 1,620 pounds at 18 cents a pound. The Herefords averaged \$234 against \$291.60 for the Holstein.

Robert Good has a fine purebred Holstein herd and had not selected the steers for their beef qualities, but from good dairy families within the

herd. He believes that as artificial breeding units are restricting the sale of bull calves from purebred herds, the raising of steers provides an outlet for the surplus animals, and that they give as good a return as heifers sold at two years for export. V

## Get the Best From Your Boar

**T**HE boar is half the breeding herd, according to Glenn Flaten of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. If he gives large, healthy litters, which get good grades, he should be kept in service as long as possible, usually three to four years.

When picking a boar, look for a bacon type, with good length, depth of side, fullness of ham, and strong feet and legs. Give him a clean, dry place to sleep, and a yard where he can be made to exercise. If the feed is a distance from his sleeping quarters, he will have to walk to get it.

A good boar ration, says Flaten, contains equal parts of oats and either barley or wheat, with a 5 per cent protein-mineral supplement mixed in.



## LIVESTOCK

Give him plenty of fresh, clean water. To keep him in condition, without overfatness, he should have the amount of feed he can clean up in 15 to 20 minutes, twice daily.

With the proper growth, a boar can be used for service at 7 to 8 months of age, but he should not serve more than 18 to 20 sows before he is a year old. A mature boar can handle 50. Allow him to run with the sows, but not to breed more than one a day. Breeding crates keep him in service longer, and he should be trained to use the crates while he is young.

Remove tusks from the boar to prevent him doing damage. Use either bolt clippers, or a crowbar and chisel, placing the crowbar behind the tusk, and breaking it off with hammer and chisel. Make sure the boar is tied down securely, with an additional rope over his upper jaw, just back of the tusks. V

## Successful Lambing Starts Now

FOR strong, vigorous lambs from thrifty lactating ewes next spring, be sure that the ewes are fed right this winter. The best ration, according to Prof. M. E. Seale of the University of Manitoba, is good quality legume roughage and a mineral supplement until six weeks before lambing. The roughage can include silage or hay or a mixture of both, with the minerals provided by equal parts of blue salt and bonemeal in the mineral box at all times.

During the last six weeks of pregnancy, give each ewe a daily allowance of about one pound of grain (oats will be satisfactory) in the roughage. If this roughage is predominantly grass hay or grass silage, the grain mixture should contain 10 per cent of a protein supplement, such as linseed or soybean oil meal. If silage has been the only roughage, let the ewes have at least 1½ to 2 pounds of hay daily during this period.

The ewe ration can stay the same after lambing as it was in the six-week period. V

## Good Protein Makes Grade A Hogs

PORK quality and daily gain are related directly to the quality of the ration. With high quality protein in the ration, there was better lean muscle development, less fat, better growth and higher feed efficiency, according to tests at the University of Wisconsin. Furthermore, it was noted that these differences in carcass quality were most pronounced at weights less than 210 pounds. High quality protein contains a good balance of amino acids. This applies to meat scraps, dry milk and soybean oil meal.

The same thing is said, in another way, by Albert Kirk, agricultural representative at Kerrobert, Sask. He points out that while good breeding is important in producing Grade A hogs, you must also provide the necessary protein to get results. Young pigs should have a 16 per cent protein ration, but it should be reduced to 13 per cent after they reach 100 pounds. Ordinary feeds don't provide more

than 11 or 12 per cent protein, so you have to feed a supplement or milk to raise the protein level. After the pigs have reached 150 pounds, it's a good plan to feed more oats and alfalfa to put lean on instead of fat.

There's a difference of \$3 a hundred-weight between Grade A and Grade B, plus a \$2 premium paid by the Federal Government on the Grade A carcass. So it's well worth a little extra trouble. V

## Wintering Beef Cattle

CHECK the winter shelter for your beef cattle and be sure that it protects them from cold winds and falling snow, and provides a dry bed for them to lie on. These results can still be obtained while keeping within your budget and making it easy to handle your stock.

An open-front shed, with single-boarded frame walls and a straw-covered pole roof, has been satisfac-

tory for a numbers of years at the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man. Last winter, between November and April, the 34 cows in the shed lost only 11 pounds per head, but the loss for 21 others wintered in a stanchion barn averaged 19 pounds per head. In both groups, the oldest and the youngest cows showed the highest losses in weight.

It is safe to conclude from these figures that an open-front shed is quite satisfactory for wintering beef cattle. V



"In feed—



Mr. Allison and Henry Ferguson (right), his brother-in-law, test moisture in gross silage being packed into a bunker silo. "Cattle prefer to stand and pull silage out of bunkers, rather than getting it already loosened," is an interesting management comment by cattleman Allison.

# Stilbosol

(Diethylstilbestrol Premix, Lilly)

Lilly

## FEEDLOT INTERVIEW WITH SELDON ALLISON, GUTHRIE, KY.



Seldon Allison (left) and John Ashby, feed manufacturer's representative, top out cattle ready for market. This group of cattle averaged 2.3 pounds daily gain. Silage and pasture made up the bulk of the ration. Allison shows his faith in his feed manufacturer by saying, "My feed manufacturer furnishes me with fresh feed ... when I want it. His reputation is such that I know it will be nutritionally up-to-date."

## 'Stilbosol' best for my market cattle"

**Veteran cattle feeder gets excellent 2.3-lb. daily gain on high-roughage ration. Prefers feeding 'Stilbosol'-fortified feeds.**

by Eugene S. Hahnel

Seldon Allison, of Guthrie, Kentucky, is a progressive cattle feeder who takes pains to keep up with new developments. "I've fed cattle all my life," Allison declares. "My experience has given me a chance to estimate gains and weights fairly accurately. 'Stilbosol' in my cattle supplements has made my cattle gain faster ... with 10-12% reduction in feed costs."

Mr. Allison points out that hormones have been a great boost for the cattle feeder. He is impressed with the ease of getting 'Stilbosol'-fortified supplements to his cattle. "With 'Stilbosol,' I've experienced no need for a change in my management practices. Changes in cattle feeding operations generally mean a loss in feeding time and depressed weight gains from disturbing my cattle. I've found that even changing pastures means our cattle don't gain for two days."

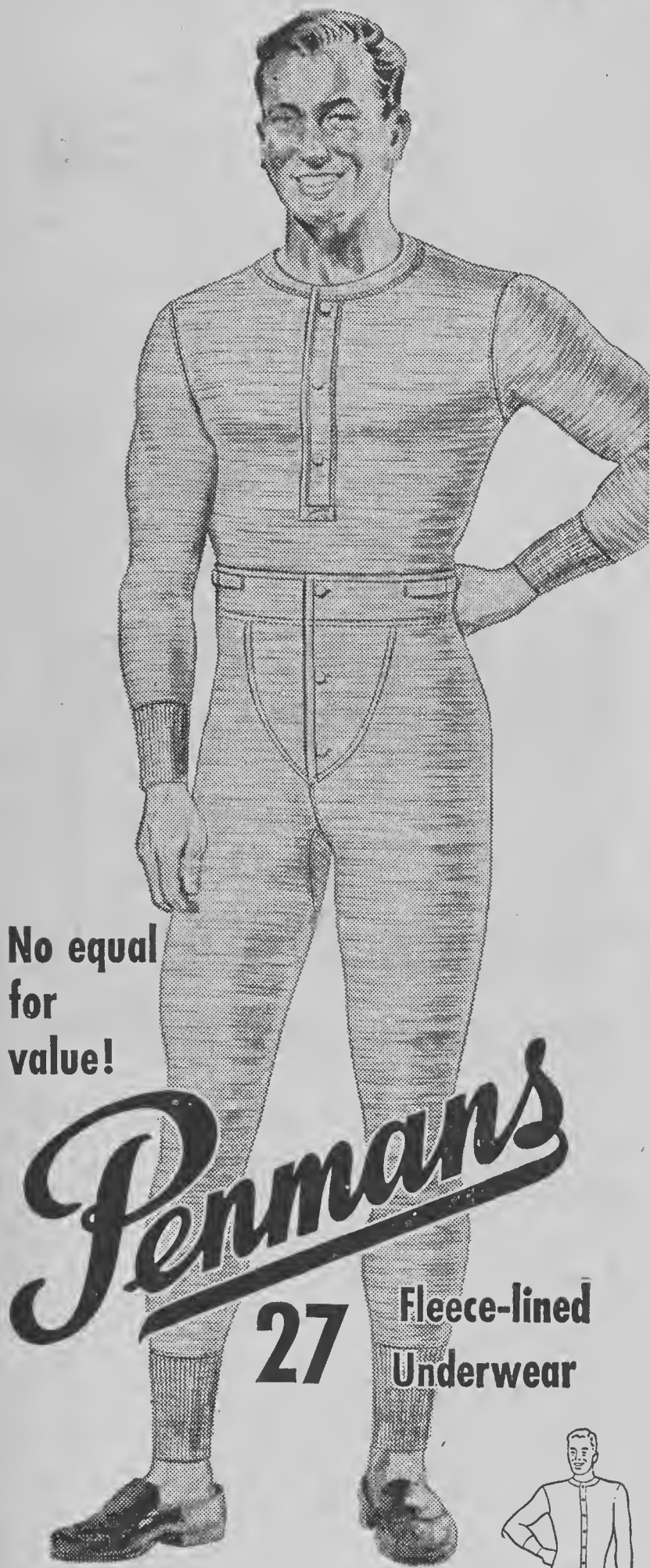
**Builds Beef on High-Roughage Ration**—Seldon Allison puts up grass silage (75% alfalfa, 25% oats) in the spring, and corn-sorghum silage in the fall, filling two bunker and two trench silos.

20 years of feeding out around 400 cattle a year has led Mr. Allison to this system of feeding: He buys young cattle in September and October, and puts them on pasture. When pasture gives out, he turns them to the silos, then takes a month to build up to a 10-lb. per head daily grain ration, plus 'Stilbosol'-fortified supplement. When pastures green up in the spring, Allison continues feeding grain and supplement with 'Stilbosol.'

'Stilbosol' is Eli Lilly and Company's trademark for Diethylstilbestrol Premix which is made and sold under exclusive license granted by Iowa State College Research Foundation, Inc., under its U.S. Pat. No. 2751303.

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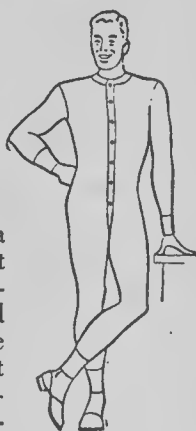
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## LIVESTOCK

# Grain Crop Sold on the Hoof

WHEN your granaries are full of unsold wheat, and each year brings another bumper crop, it's time to do one of two things—change to another type of farming, or get off the land altogether. That's why long-time, dryland, grain farmer, Fred Norris, decided to stop growing wheat and become a cattleman. It might sound like a pretty simple proposition for a farmer to switch from one to the other, but there's a lot more to raising cattle than just buying the animals and trucking them home.

Fred farms in partnership with his sons, Ivan and Bill, on three-quarters of a section just south of Warner, Alta. In addition to this, they have 1,600 acres of grain northeast of them, near the town of Skiff. Until last season, all the Norris land was in bread wheat and durum, and years of better-than-average moisture had made it produce record crops. Like many other farmers in the prairie wheatlands, the Norrises finally made up their minds to do something about it.

As soon as they had decided to switch from grain to livestock, the Norrises planted a quarter-section to oats, and another field to barley, just in case the feeding of wheat didn't turn out as well as they hoped. In the fall, they bought 172 head of freshly weaned calves, hastily threw up a fence of hogwire and other odds and ends to keep them in until the harvest work was over, then proceeded to build a proper feedlot around them. For better, or for worse, they were now in the cattle business.

"We had intended to pour the wheat to those calves right away, but everybody told us we'd have trouble if we did that," Bill explained, "and this kind of scared us off it. That's when we were really thankful we'd planted the oats and barley. Even later on, we were very careful about feeding wheat. I think an experienced feeder could have pushed it to them a lot faster."

When the harvest was over and the Norrises finally got around to build-

ing their feedlot, they built a good one. Because they'd heard that a lot of fence rails get pried off around the haystacks when the animals press against them while reaching for feed, they drilled holes in the posts and strung two lines of scrap cable to serve instead. These cable rails can't be pried loose, and can be cinched up whenever necessary, merely by adjusting a clamp at the end.

The feedlot watering system shows a touch of ingenuity, too. This is successfully fed from the small domestic system of one of the houses. The water pump fills an open reservoir that serves both house and feedlot, and is large enough to contain a two-day reserve for the stock. If anything happens to the home supply, the reservoir can be refilled by hauling water from the nearby town. The feedlot tanks are connected to the house system by an inexpensive plastic hose placed underground. Being plastic, it will not rust or corrode.

The Norrises were as careful with their stock as a young couple with their first baby. When the calves were small they received daily doses of the antibiotic, Aureomycin; and later, they were fed the hormone stilbestrol to help them put on weight. They intend to feed stilbestrol next year.

"One thing we found out is that there is a lack of written information on how to raise calves," stated Bill. "All pamphlets on stock raising apply to cattle, not calves. If it hadn't been for our neighbors, the Doenz brothers, who are experienced stockmen, we'd never have made it. Every time we got stuck we just rang them up, and they'd tell us what to do."

The Norrises didn't have to wait for a quota to deliver this crop. By April, their 172 head, now fat and sleek, were sold to a Spokane buyer for delivery in June. They had made a big hole in their grain stocks, and could look forward to a good cash return on their winter's work. Needless to say, the grain-growing Norrises are confirmed stockmen now. V

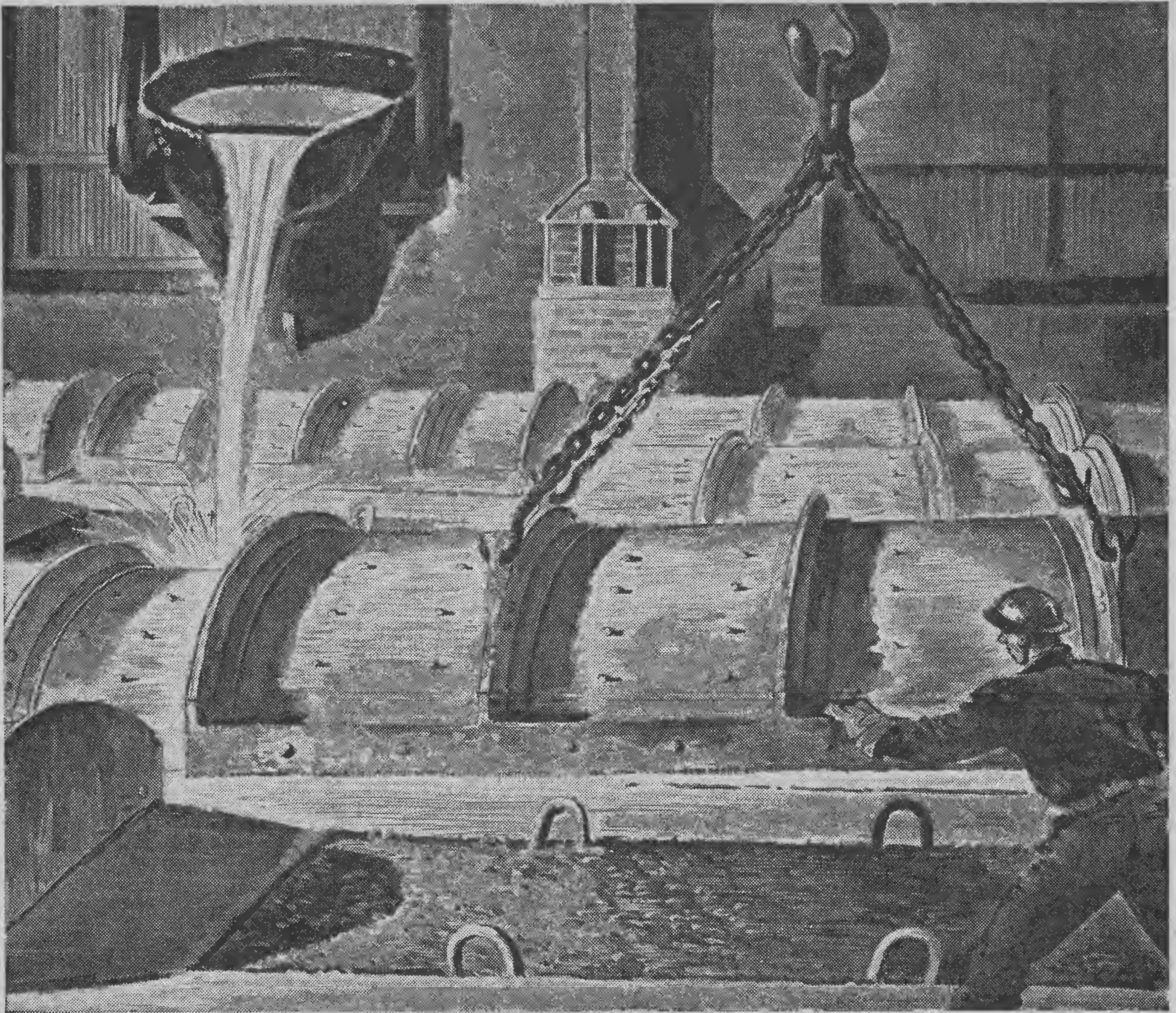


Left: Bill Norris and young Larry take a look at the adjustable feedlot fence. Right: Calves bought in the fall were showing good gains by spring.

[Guide photos



## Inco Research helps Canada grow



In Inco's new matte separation process, the molten matte comes from huge Bessemer converters to the casting and cooling building in

14-ton ladles. There, it is poured into brick-lined cooling moulds and covered with insulated steel hoods. During the cooling period, while the matte

solidifies, nature works her magic. At the end of the controlled cooling cycle, the nickel and copper sulphides have each formed into separate crystals.

# Inco Research solves the "riddle of the rock"

*New method developed for separating nickel and copper in Sudbury ores*

The "riddle of the rock"—how to separate nickel and copper when they are both present in the same ore—had plagued mankind for centuries. It confounded early attempts to produce copper from the ores mined near Sudbury, Ontario.

The Orford process of separating nickel and copper helped put the Canadian nickel industry on its feet and served it well for many years.

Recently Inco developed a new and better method of separating the nickel and copper present in the Sudbury ores. After careful study, involving hundreds

of laboratory experiments and a long period of pilot plant operation, Inco research found a way to put nature to work solving the "riddle of the rock".

Inco metallurgists discovered how to cool molten matte under carefully controlled conditions so that the copper and nickel sulphides form into independent crystals which can be separated by conventional means.

The new matte separation process is another example of the way Inco research is finding better ways to find, mine, smelt and refine Canada's great store of mineral wealth.

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## Good Land Use Key to His Success



[Guide photo]

*It may be hard work on a mixed farm, but Carl Kulovany has what it takes.*

CARL KULOVANY packs a lot of farming into his section and a half at Esterhazy, Sask. This V.L.A. farmer started there in 1947, clearing tree stumps and stones single-handed to break 185 acres of new land. This gives him a total of 700 cultivated acres, of which 400 were summerfallowed last summer, and the most of the remainder seeded with malting barley.

This is a mixed farm with cattle, poultry and hogs, but he has not lost sight of the fact that all farming is basically a matter of using soils and crops to the best advantage. In addition to the barley, he had 75 acres of Selkirk wheat, 25 acres of mixed clovers, 15 acres of brome grass for hay, and another 25 acres of brome pasture. His aim is always to keep a year's feed in hand for his livestock, and despite the low rainfall last summer, he was well ahead as far as feed was concerned.

It looks as if Carl Kulovany has his cropping program worked out, but

he is still experimenting with livestock. He has a mixed bunch of Holsteins, Shorthorns and Herefords, milks 14 cows, and has another 40 cattle, with Herefords predominating. He claims that the milking qualities of his cows have survived the crossing with beef herds. His hogs started as purebred Yorkshires, but another white strain has been introduced. He has a good record of Grade A carcasses, and is thinking of increasing the number of hogs as a good outlet for his skim milk. He may gradually drop his mixed breeding methods.

Kulovany is also in the poultry business with 1,000 Barred Rocks. He finds their dual-purpose qualities excellent for both eggs and meat.

Without any hired help, he is shipping cream, eggs and poultry meat; marketing hogs and beef cattle; growing his own feed, as well as malting barley and wheat. It shows what can be done with hard work and a good cropping program.—R.C. V

### Housing Bees in Winter

IF the queens are of good quality, and there are strong colonies of young bees with ample stores of good food, bees can be wintered in New Brunswick, says R. G. White of the Fredericton Experimental Farm.

They need protection if they are wintered outside, using winter cases or tar paper wraps that contain some type of insulation. This has been done with 500 colonies of Italian bees at Fredericton during the past 26 years, and only 4 colonies were lost. They were packed in one-, two- or four-colony cases with separate entrances for each colony. The cases were large enough to provide space for four inches of dry planing shavings around the sides and bottoms of the hives, with a large cushion of shavings on top.

With tar paper wraps, bees are packed in single colonies, or multiples of two. Sheets of tar paper are large enough to leave room for several inches of dry insulation all around.

Hive covers are removed and replaced with an inner cover or escape board. Then the paper is folded over the top and tied firmly with strong cord.

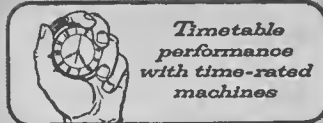
Apiaries should be located in the lee of a windbreak out of doors, or alternatively in a cellar. V

### Barley after Barley Will Encourage Diseases

IF you grow barley year after year, leaf and root diseases will build up. They live in the soil and are carried over in the stubble and trash, says L. E. Tyner of the Alberta Department of Agriculture. He suggests that this can be stopped by following the barley crop with oats or a legume, and by plowing occasionally.

If you follow barley with oats or a legume, the root rot and leaf disease organisms will starve. Wheat does not have the same effect, because the same fungus causes root rot in both barley and wheat.

Occasional plowing removes any disease-infested stubble from the surface, and also prevents splashing rain



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## SOILS AND CROPS

or driving winds from spreading the spores of the disease to young seedlings. For best results, combine plowing after barley and with a non-susceptible crop to follow, says Tyner. ✓

### Damp Grain Needs Special Care

**T**OUGH and damp grain will be a big problem for a lot of farmers this fall. Here are some suggestions for preparing storage space to meet the situation. Thoroughly clean empty granary bins and other storage space. Burn all caked grain and other waste material, because they house insect pests. Any old grain spilled on the ground should be destroyed or used for poultry feed. After cleaning, spray the bins with insecticide, such as malathion, lindane, methoxychlor or pyrethrin. These precautions are necessary because damp grain encourages insects.

If tough and damp grain must be stored, put it into small bins where you can watch it closely for the possibility of hotspots. It should be inspected at least every two weeks in the fall, and regularly throughout the winter. Tough grain should be cleaned. If hotspots are found, the grain should be turned or transferred to another storage space, preferably in dry, freezing weather. Infestations of insects should be dealt with immediately, using a fumigant. But remember that these fumigants are poisonous to humans and animals.

F. L. Watters of the Stored Products Insect Laboratory, Winnipeg, who makes these suggestions, also points out that the most important thing is to store the grain as dry as possible, and to use clean, well-constructed and well-ventilated granaries or buildings. ✓

### How Rust Was Held in Check

**C**EREAL rusts did very little harm to crops on the Prairies this year. One reason was that hot weather in July hastened crops to maturity ahead of the infection, but more important, the rust area of the spring wheat region was sown to rust-resistant varieties of wheat and oats, and barley to some extent.

Selkirk is now the most widely grown wheat variety in Manitoba, eastern Saskatchewan, North Dakota and northern Minnesota, and the new rust-resistant durums have largely replaced the older ones in this same area. Rodney and Garry oats occupy most of the oat acreage, and they are resistant to stem rust and partially to crown rust. Many of the new barley varieties have good resistance to stem rust. The result has been that stem rust of these cereals made little headway in the spring wheat area.

Much the same can be said of leaf rust, in spite of the fact that it was abundant in the winter wheat region of the U.S.A. A lot of it was found in test plots of the old susceptible varieties in Manitoba and the Dakotas. However, leaf rust was rare in farmers' fields, where Selkirk and other new varieties predominated. ✓

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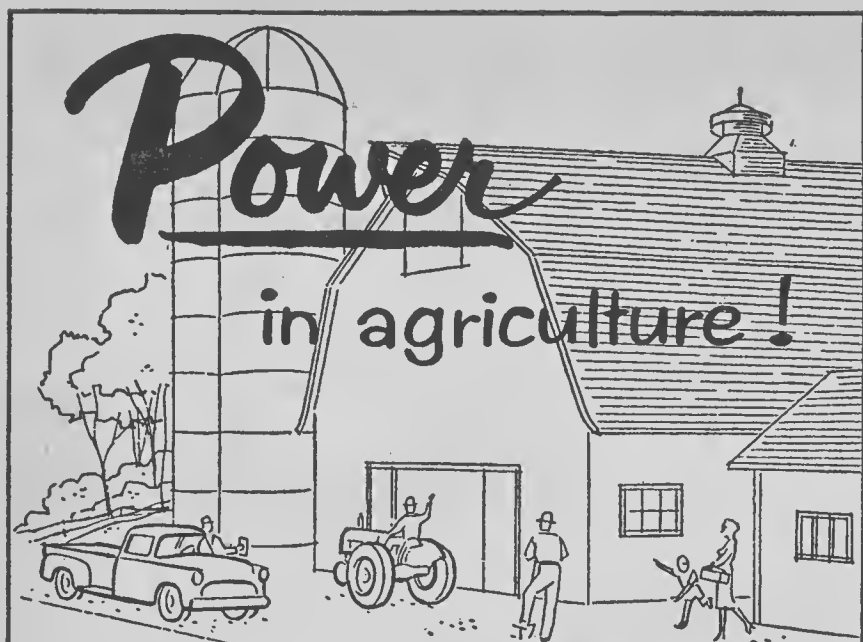
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## SOILS AND CROPS

### Steps Taken Against Septoria

A SERIOUS oat problem in the East is the septoria disease, especially in eastern Ontario and western Quebec last summer. Some strains from a wild species have shown tolerance to the disease, but there is still some doubt as to how the tolerance got there. One cross made at Ottawa, involving Abegweit, appeared to be less heavily affected than others.

This has been confirmed by F. M. Gauthier, cereal co-ordinator in Quebec. Tests of the most promising lines will be made in that province next year, involving all the experimental farms and Macdonald College. The end is not in sight, but the campaign against septoria is going ahead vigorously. V

### Aster Yellows Hits Flax Germination

TEST germination before sowing flax seed from a crop affected by aster yellows. The disease cannot be carried by the seed, but it can be harmful to seed germination. The Plant Pathology Laboratory of the Canada Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, gives this advice following a three-day survey at the end of July, which showed that aster yellows was present in all the fields examined in

Manitoba. Infection varied from 2 to 45 per cent.

Aster yellows is a virus disease transmitted by a common species of leafhopper. It also attacks sunflowers and rape; carrots, onions, potatoes and head lettuce; ornamentals, particularly asters; and common weeds, such as stinkweed. Overwintering stinkweed and other perennial plants presumably carry the virus over to the next season. Eggs of the leafhoppers that transmit the disease are believed to overwinter in Manitoba, but the main population of insects has been shown by workers in Wisconsin to come from the south, apparently carried by strong winds. V

### Hardy Perennial Ryegrass

A PERENNIAL ryegrass, capable of surviving most winters in all but the most northerly areas, has been developed for Eastern Canada at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Although it is important in Europe and the Pacific areas, perennial ryegrass has not been of value in Eastern Canada up to the present, on account of its inability to survive in all but the most southerly parts. This new hardy strain can be tested to find where it will grow most profitably. It has not been named, and it will not be available for increase for two or three years. V

## Water Boosts Carrying Capacity Of Land



[Guide photo]  
This conduit carries water from Frenchman River into the irrigation canal under the main river.

WHEN you talk about liquid gold, people generally visualize a forest of oil derricks, but to the farmers of Val Marie, in southwestern Saskatchewan, you could mean just plain water. Twenty years ago, the valley's range grasses were fighting such a losing battle with greasewood and sage that a trainload of feed had to be shipped in from eastern Canada to save the hungry beef herds. Then PFRA stepped in and decided to build a storage dam on the adjacent Frenchman River. Today, Val Marie has a feed surplus, in spite of a four-fold increase in the number of cattle.

Recalling the dry years of the mid-thirties, cattleman Stuart Grant, who was born and raised in the valley, had this to say, "I was one of the lucky ones because some of my land lies along the river. In those days, anyone who didn't have river bottom land was soon out of business."

At the present time, about 180 of Stuart's 500 acres are under irriga-

tion. By running his ditches on the contour, he plans to extend the water to some of the rougher land higher up. The reason isn't hard to find. Where it has been applied, water has boosted the carrying capacity of his acres about five times. This has enabled him to run 500 head of cattle in an average year, as compared to the 100 head the farm carried during the dry thirties.

Per acre production of forage on the Grant farm (without any application of commercial fertilizer) generally averages about two tons, although up to three tons is obtained from a new seeding. Most of the land has been sown with a grass-alfalfa mixture, except for one or two sloughs along the river, which were seeded with reed canary grass. Some of the swards have been down as long as seven years, but, in future, Stuart plans to plow and resow about every five years. In time, grass will tend to crowd out alfalfa. V

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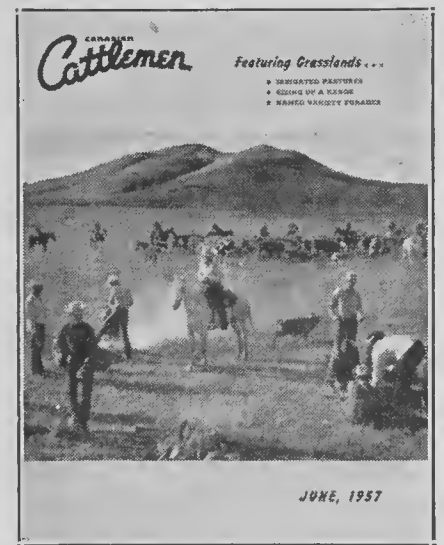
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**SOILS AND CROPS**

**More Acres For Newfoundland**

by D. W. S. RYAN



[D. W. S. Ryan photo]  
*Bulldozer clears brush in the Codroy Valley on Newfoundland's west coast.*

NINE hundred acres of new land were cleared for farm production this past year in Newfoundland, under the land development policy of the Agricultural Division, Department of Mines and Resources.

Tractors and equipment were hired out to farmers. The cost of hiring a heavy tractor with rake attachments, for clearing new land and improving old fields, was \$1.40 an hour.

Smaller units equipped with disk harrows or plows, for breaking old and new land, were provided at \$2 an hour. In addition to clearing land, the government's assistance policy provides bulldozers at a rate of \$3 an hour for building roads to farms, preparing farm building sites and draining wet lands.

This service, much appreciated by farmers who haven't the heavy equipment for such work, is helping to expand farming in the province.

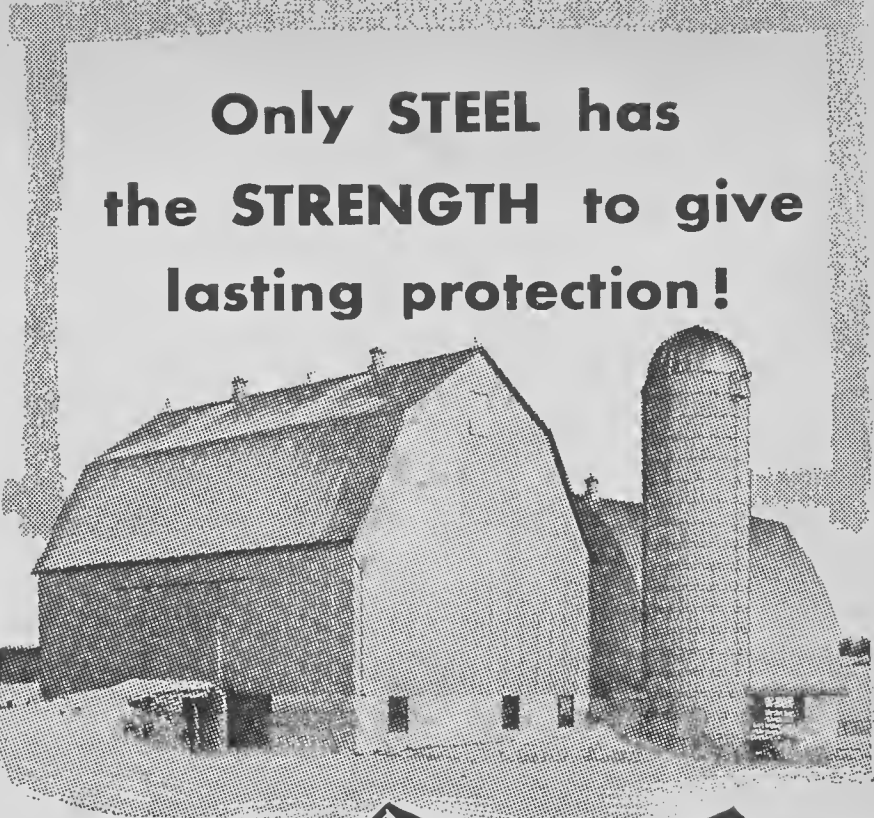
There is a growing demand in Newfoundland for farm produce because gardening in the villages is declining. This increased demand emphasizes the need for a stepped-up program.

**Pitting For Range Grasses**

FORAGE production on the range has been increased by pitting on the plains of Wyoming, where there is a mixture of shortgrasses and mid-grasses. The machine they use is an ordinary wheatland plow with 20-inch disks, and every other disk set 2 inches off center. This makes pits about 6 feet long by 4 inches wide by 4 inches deep in the center, tapering toward the ends. These can hold about 0.3 inch of rain.

In a 13-year study at Cheyenne, range pitting increased grazing capacity by one-third. Pitted pastures were stocked 33 per cent heavier with sheep, and in spite of this, there was 33 per cent more perennial grass left at the end of the grazing season.

The pits had lost most of their effectiveness at the end of 13 years, because they had filled in with soil and had become revegetated with buffalo grass. They were then repitted, and the conclusion was drawn that they should be repitted about every 10 years to maintain production.

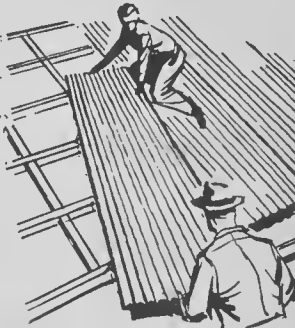


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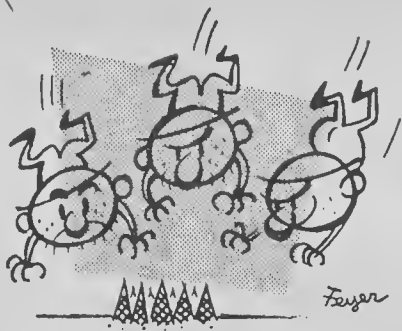
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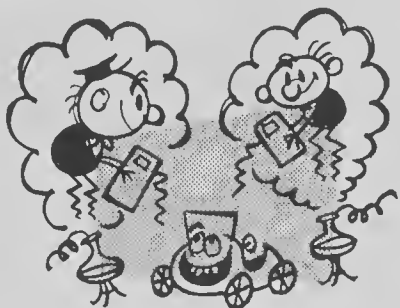
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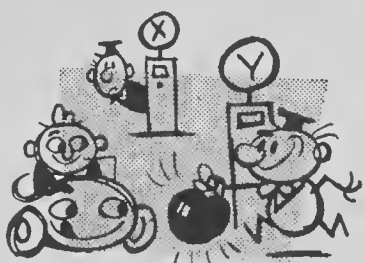
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## DAIRYING

### Three Meals a Day For the Dairy Cows



[Guide photos] Albert Billette has led the swing to a three-meals-a-day grazing system.

THREE meals a day for dairy cows on pasture? "Don't be silly," would likely be the answer from some dairymen. But, in fact, a dozen farmers in the Huntingdon district of Quebec are doing just that—and getting results.

The first to try it was Albert Billette of Ormstown, who turns his Holsteins into the managed pastures whenever he goes for a meal himself. They have an hour or so in the pasture each time, and then go back to loafing fields.

This V.L.A. farmer is milking 12 cows on a 55-acre farm, shipping 500 pounds of milk a day, and growing enough feed for 40 animals. He still had a few hundred bushels of oats in the bin last spring and was able to have his cows on pasture by April 30. Most other cattle in that district were stabled until the third or fourth week in May.

The managed pasture idea came from the district agronomer, Leon Beaudin. It has caught on fast, and after little more than five years, he is supervising no fewer than 100 such pastures in the Montreal milkshed. The idea is essentially to work, fertilize and seed the best field on the farm to grass, and then manage it like a cash crop. As a result, the most profitable crop in this area is pasture.

Albert Billette feeds his 12 milking cows on 4.2 acres all summer, divided into two fields. According to Mr. Beaudin's plan, he rests the pasture after September, when the aftermath is ready. Once he tried seeding another 2½ acres, but the cows couldn't even keep down the first field, so he cut the new pasture for hay.

To graze three cows to the acre, as well as cutting two acres of hay in early summer, Billette fertilizes his well-drained, clay-loam soil with 500 pounds of 5-10-13 at seeding, and top dresses every year or two with 200 pounds. In addition he has rough land for loafing pasture between meals.

Another example is Ray Caza at St. Anicet, who feeds 16 cows on 5 seeded acres from April to September with the same system. He has 75 acres

under cultivation, and now can divert 14 acres to canning corn—a cash crop—and another 12 to grain. These 26 acres were needed to produce roughage before he turned to managed pasture.

Rene Sauve of Ste. Barbe says: "I never thought I could grow so much on an acre, and I laughed at first when Leon Beaudin talked about it. Now, if the weather's not too bad, I can pasture 30 cows on 8 acres of managed pasture." With rocky land, trees and water in fields adjoining to the good pasture, he believes in three meals a day for his cows now.

Then there is J. P. Lauzon, another neighbor with two seeded acres pasturing seven cows. Drive through Huntingdon County and you see farm after farm where they have discovered gold in grass.

Leon Beaudin helps the farmer to select a suitable field and has soil samples tested for fertilizer recommendations. The field is seeded to half grass and half clover in the following spring, and can be ready for grazing later that summer. He recommends seeding a quarter-acre per cow in the first year to gain experience, and then increasing with another quarter each year until there is an acre per cow. A lot of farmers know how right he is. —D.R.B. V



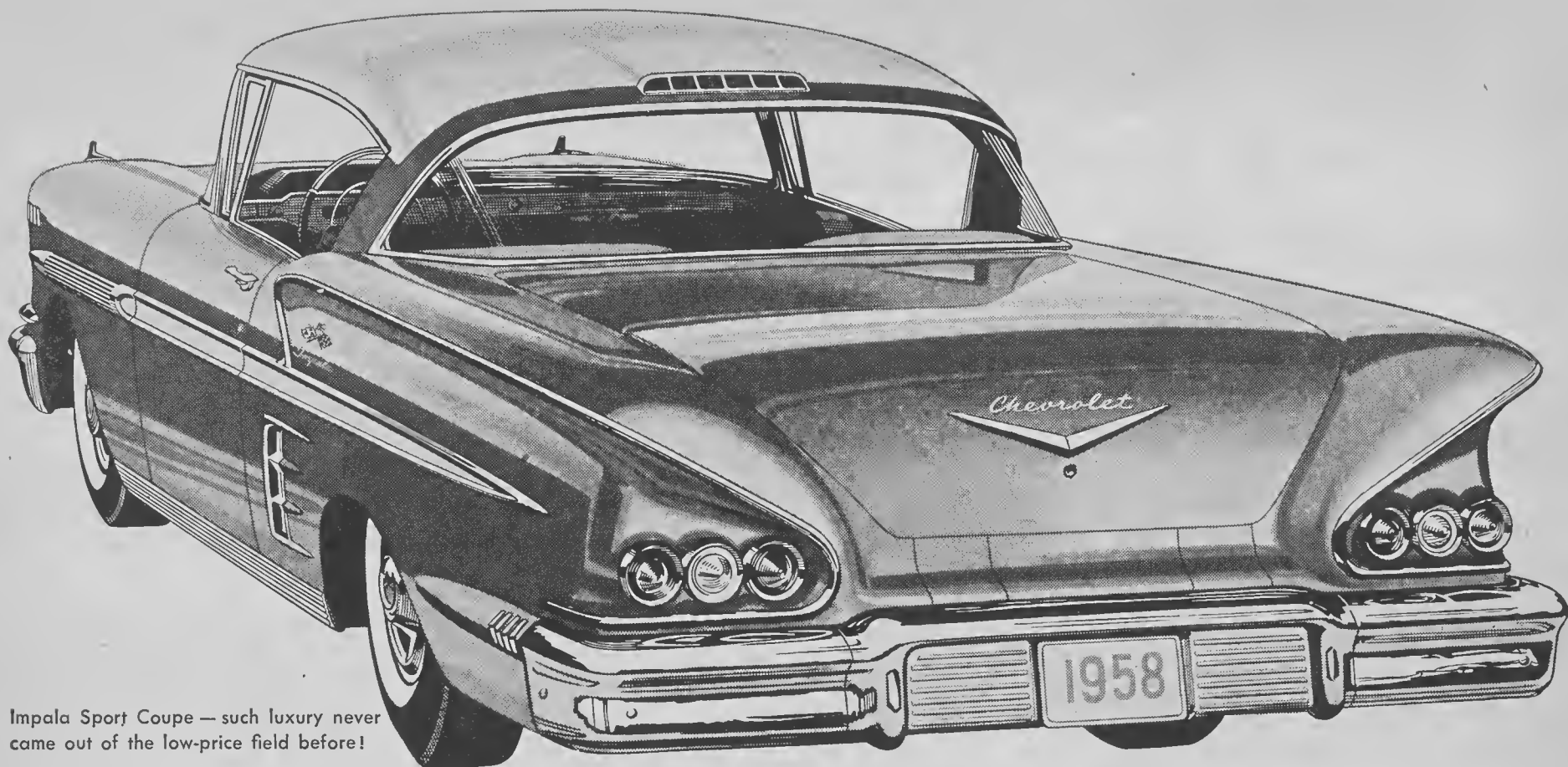
Rene Sauve says 30 cows get enough pasture from eight acres like this.

### Recondition The Dry Cows

DON'T neglect the dry cow. She can be a good producer again if she's reconditioned properly before calving. At least 6 to 8 weeks' rest is needed between lactations, while the cow has a well-balanced diet for reconditioning. If she has finished a lactation in poor condition, she needs extra grain to improve body condition before she calves.

Erle Roger, livestock specialist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, recommends this practice, but says that heavy grain feeding should be avoided at least a week before calving. Bran helps to reduce digestive upsets at this time. After calving, keep the cow inside on cold nights to allow congestion to disappear from the udder. V





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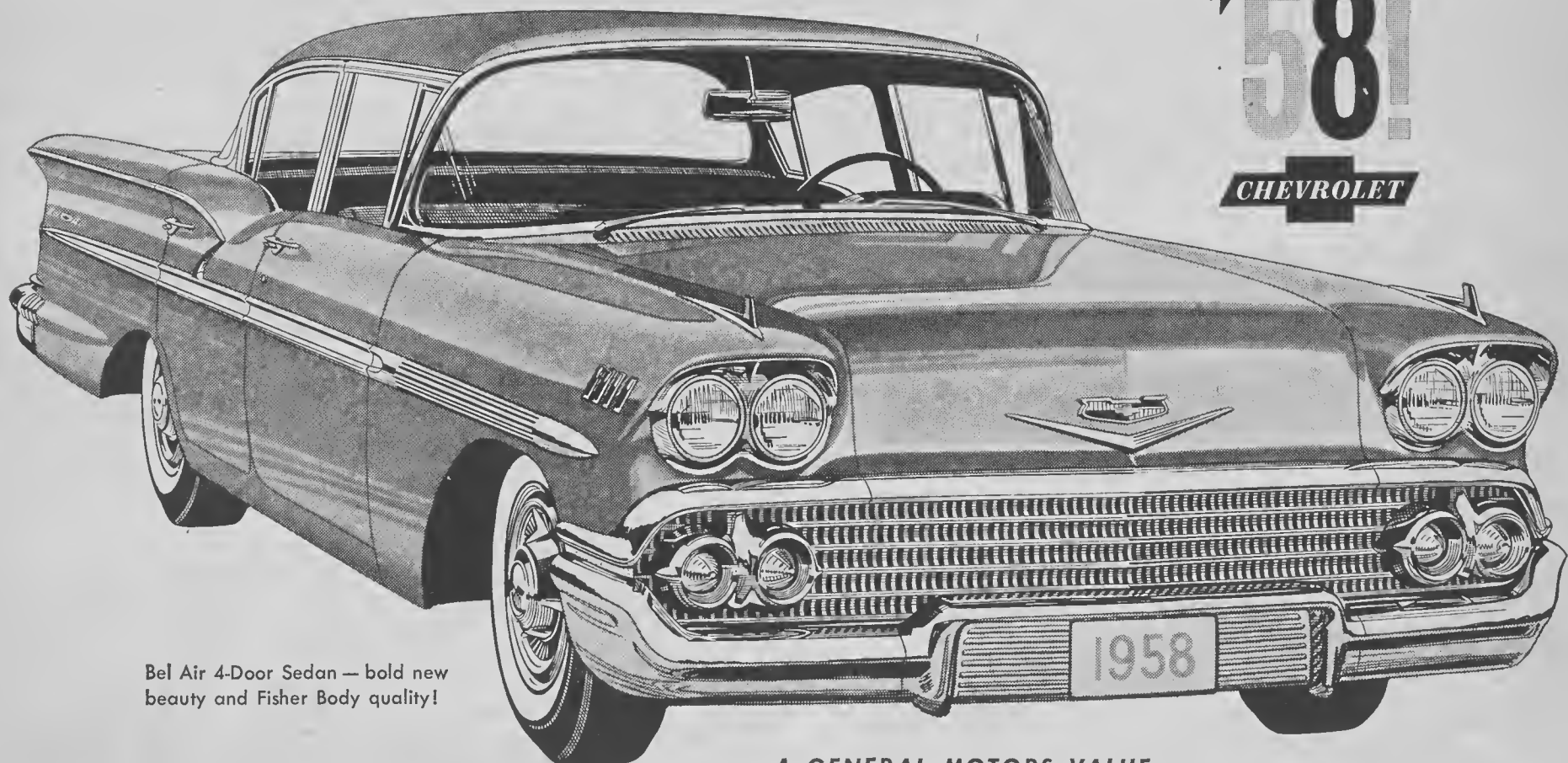
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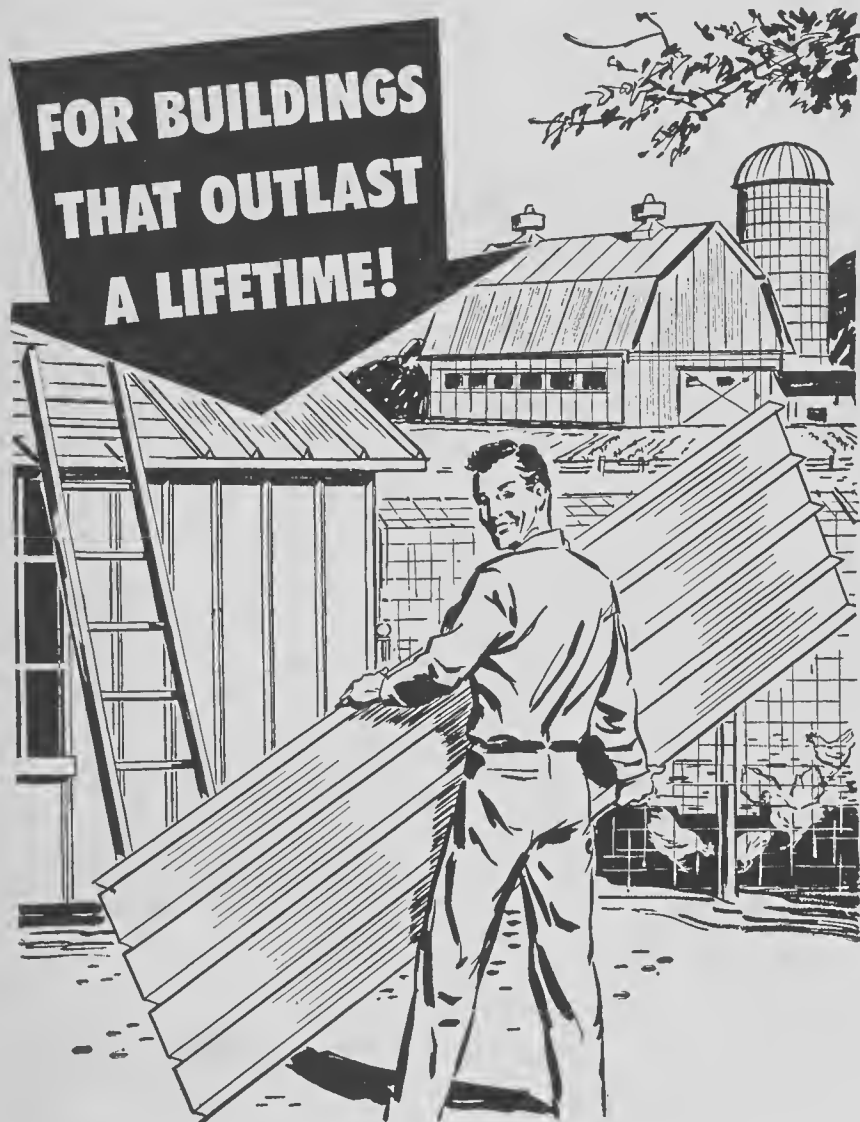
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## HORTICULTURE

### He Grows, Packs And Sells His Spuds



[Guide photo]  
Albert Ouellette with some packaged potatoes that he will ship by rail.

WHEN Albert Ouellette has his potato crop grown, dug and in the bin, he's only half finished with it. He says there is no use spending money to grow a high-quality crop, and then not sell it to advantage. In fact, over the years, he has made himself a specialist both at growing and selling the crop.

He has a packing shed of his own; one of eight buildings standing shoulder-to-shoulder at Drummond Siding, N.B., more or less like prairie grain elevators. All winter long, he packs his own potato crop, and that of his six sons, who grow 150 acres all told each year. Then, to take up the slack, he buys potatoes from local growers and packs and sells them.

He puts them up in branded packs of 10- and 50-pound paper bags, or 75- and 100-pound jute sacks, to be shipped by rail, or trucked to Montreal. They are packed under his own name, so there is no place for poor potatoes in his plans.

Mr. Ouellette's growing program is arranged to assure high yields of good potatoes from the steeply sloping sandy fields of that famed potato area.

Fields are fertilized with a ton to the acre of 6-9-12 fertilizer before the crop is seeded. To preserve soil structure, a crop of grain and two or three

crops of grass or hay are taken off, before they are returned to potatoes for about two years.

The measure still used for this crop at harvest time is the barrel, which holds about 165 pounds, and Mr. Ouellette figures 150-175 barrels to the acre is a good crop under this kind of care. Yields some years reach 200 barrels.—D.R.B. V

### Keeping Vegetables in Store

IF you are storing vegetables this winter, you'll find that the well-matured ones are the most satisfactory. Remove all excess soil from them, and discard any vegetables showing rot or mold.

Carrots, beets and turnips should be stored at temperatures close to 32°F., with a relative humidity of 95 per cent. This high humidity can be maintained by burying the roots in dampened sand, kept damp by occasional sprinkling. Cabbage requires the same conditions, and if the roots are left on the plants, they can be planted in moist soil or sand. Without roots, the heads can be stored on shelves and the humidity maintained in some other way, such as sprinkling the floor.

Potatoes are kept in bins or boxes so that air can circulate around them. A temperature of 38° to 40° is best.

Onions need a dry atmosphere for storage. If relative humidity is less than 70 per cent, and temperature between 32° and 35°, well-matured onions will keep for a full year. Pumpkin and squash also need a dry atmosphere, but the temperature should be 55° to 60°.

These recommendations come from W. E. Torfason, horticulturist at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, Alta. He points out that they are for ideal conditions. If these conditions are not met, vegetables can still be stored, but there would be a decrease in their storage life. The average basement is unsuitable, because temperatures usually are too high. If there are a lot of vegetables, it could be worthwhile to build an insulated room in the basement. Plans can be obtained from the Information Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. V

### Bean Crop On Sugar Beet Land



[Guide photo]

THIS crop of "Pure Gold" wax beans lived up to its name this year when it produced about 10 tons to the acre on the farm of K. Hamabata, Lethbridge, Alta. Planted on last year's sugar beet land, the crop received a dressing of barnyard manure, and one of 11-48-0 fertilizer at 100 pounds to the acre, plus about five applications of irrigation water. Although the crop brought a return of almost \$1,000 per acre, \$500 of it went for pickers' wages alone. Bean growers in the area get a heavy yielding crop such as this about once every five years.—C.V.F. V



## POULTRY

## Turkey Broiler Entering Into the Picture

**N**OW that the Federal Government is discouraging the import of U.S. turkeys into this country, Canadian poultrymen are looking for a fast growth in our turkey broiler business.

Prof. Ross Cavers, head of the poultry department at the Ontario Agricultural College, says the stage was already set for fast expansion here. U.S. imports sold well and gave the consumer a taste for the meat. Canadians are now moving fast to take up the slack, and production will likely be high enough to assure moderate prices very soon.

Bill Cruikshank, in the Wingham district of Ontario, is one who has turned a willing ear to a plan for raising turkey broilers under contract. He reckons it offers him better returns, with less risk and investment, than the farming he knew before. He can brood the poults in a pig barn, move them at eight weeks into a pole barn, which will hold 3,500 birds, and carry them through to market at 15 or 16 weeks. Handling five lots a year in this way, he will feed a total of 17,500 turkey broilers a year.

His contract is the same as that of other farmers in the district. He provides buildings, equipment and labor. Poults are delivered to him and finished birds are hauled away by the company, which also insures them, and supplies the feed. If there are disease problems, their turkey specialist will help find a control.

For looking after the birds, Bill Cruikshank is paid one-half cent a day for every turkey raised to market weight, or about 50 cents a bird. The success of the scheme depends partly on whether the firm makes a profit on the birds. Consequently, Canada Packers have set up a pilot plant at Maple to work out a satisfactory program. The poults must be imported from the U.S., because Canadian hatcheries do not have sufficient volume.

Prof. Cavers sees this development as perhaps checking further expansion of the heavy turkey business, and hav-

ing an even greater effect on the roasting chicken, with which it competes directly in the store. However, he expects the production of heavy birds to continue as a sizable industry in Western Canada, where there is an abundance of grain. But the East will likely become an important source of the turkey broiler.—D.R.B. V

### Deep Litter Is Economical

**D**ON'T give yourself unnecessary work by cleaning out the laying house frequently. Built-up litter is fine if it stays dry—and it will if the house is well insulated.

A common method is to allow the litter to build up during the brooding and rearing periods as a base for built-up litter in the laying house. The bacteria and molds in this material need some moisture, with the result that there is some heating and the litter is kept drier. Use cut straw and shavings to bring the litter up to a starting depth of approximately six inches.

A good time to start completely new litter is in the fall, when the pullets are moved in from range. The pens should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Then the six-inch layer of cut straw, preferably with planer shavings, is placed over the floor.

You will find that the litter gradually breaks down. More straw should be added whenever it appears dirty, and by spring there should be 12 to 16 inches of litter. Fork it over once or twice a week to prevent it from packing. If there's a sign of dampness, scatter hydrated lime over the litter at 10 pounds to each 100 square feet of floor.

A thing to watch with deep litter is the ammonia fumes, which can annoy the operator. But adequate ventilation will keep it to a minimum. Follow these suggestions, and you'll save both time and litter, say the poultry experts at the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man. V



Canadians have developed a taste for turkey broilers. This little girl is getting her serving at a barbecue at the Fanshawe Dam, near London, Ont.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Scott with Pioneer Feed Representative, Fred Hendricks (left), amidst a part of the multitude of eggs collected daily.

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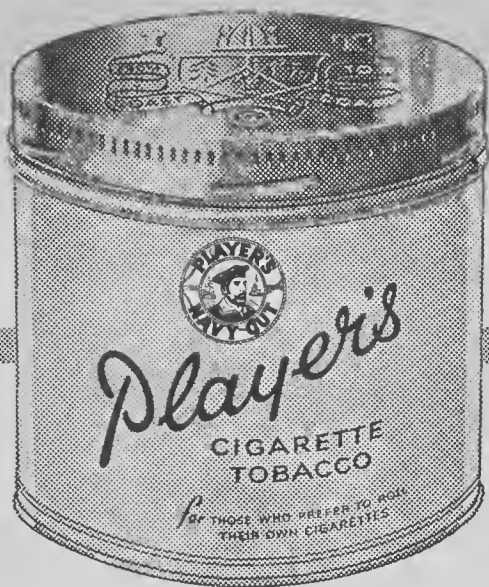
George Scott (left) and Fred Hendricks discuss flock health and profitable egg production.

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## FARM BUILDINGS

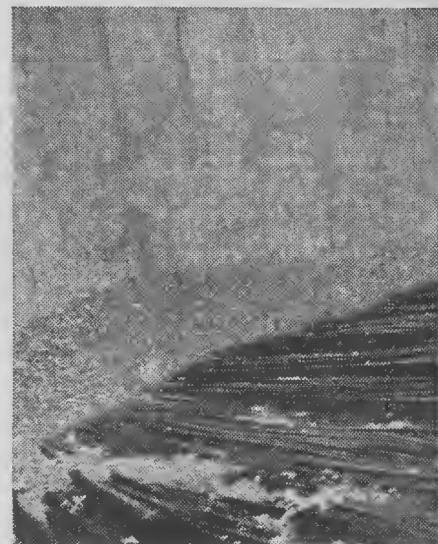
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## FARM MECHANICS

Movable  
Water Troughs

TURKEY men generally start each season by using only a portion of their bird housing accommodation and then segregate their new stock into other pens as the birds increase in size. Reinhold Leth, who operates a large turkey farm south of Taber, Alta., has a completely flexible water trough system that can "grow" with the needs of his birds. This consists of a bunch of portable troughs which are hooked to the front of each pen by two chains. They are attached to the main water line that runs the length of the turkey house by short lengths of flexible hose — the water level in each trough can be adjusted by simply lowering or raising it one or two links of the chain. ✓



[Guide photo]  
Water level can be adjusted simply by raising or lowering this chain.

Vacation Time  
For the Combine

HERE is the annual reminder to drain the fuel and the oil from combines before they are put away until the next harvest. The combine stands there unused for 9 or 10 months, and you won't regret these precautions when you want to start it again next summer.

What happens is that the gasoline left in the fuel tank for a long period

loses its good starting qualities. It is also likely to gum up the fuel system, although most modern gasolines don't gum so easily as used to be the case. Make sure that both fuel tank and carburetor are emptied.

It helps if you drain the crankcase too, because the oil can collect a lot of moisture and dust between September and July. Also, sediment will form and can clog the oil lines when it is stirred up. ✓

## WHAT'S NEW

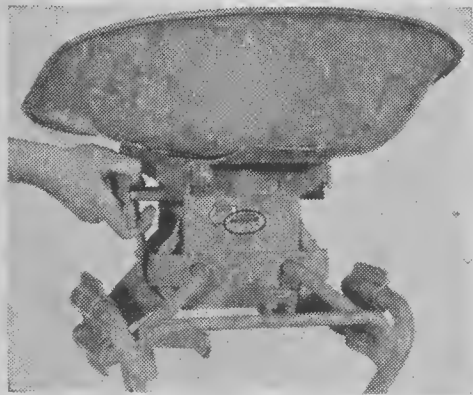
## CATTLE SCRATCHER

With a new tripod design, this cattle scratcher and oiler enables six or more cattle to use it at one time. Saw-tooth edges make it self-carrying. Oil and insecticide are wick-fed to canvas applicator flaps, and can be applied to the rump, back, sides and neck of an animal. (Blair Manufacturing Co.) (193) ✓



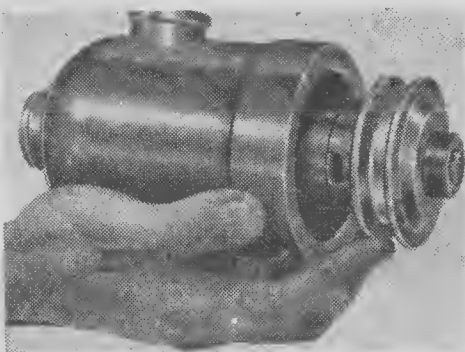
## LEVEL RIDE

This tractor seat has a torsion rubber spring suspension system which is said to give a level ride over the roughest terrain, and to eliminate almost all of the vibration and shock. The farmer can work longer with less fatigue and without the temptation to stand up on the tractor. (Bostrom Manufacturing Co.) (194) ✓



## SMALL PUMP

This new jet pump, small enough to be held in the hand, is claimed to pump 450 gallons of water per hour. When fitted on a base plate with motor or engine, it is easily portable. It can fill overhead tanks, drain basements, and sprinkle and irrigate gardens. (Jacuzzi Bros. Inc.) (195) ✓



For further information about any item mentioned in this column write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg 2, giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

The Farmer's "Thrifty Mac"  
only \$189.50\*



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with the dependable

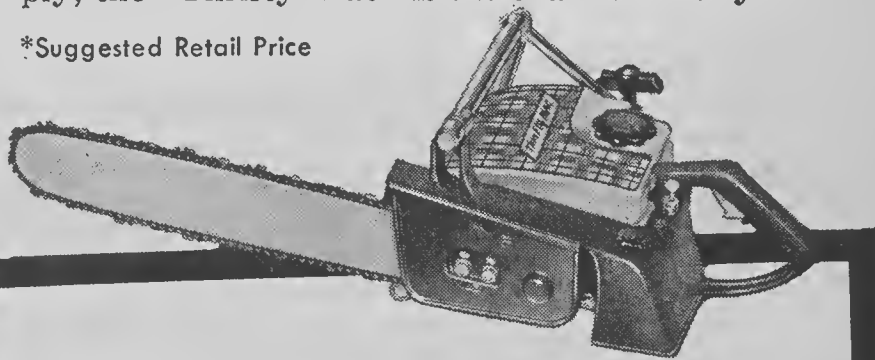
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\*Suggested Retail Price



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# MEN PAST 40

Afflicted With

## GETTING UP NIGHTS

Pains in Back, Hips, Legs,  
Nervousness, Tiredness.

If you are a victim of the above symptoms, the trouble may be due to Glandular Dysfunction. A constitutional Disease for which it is futile for sufferers to try to treat themselves at home. Medicines that give temporary relief will not remove the cause of your trouble.

To men of middle age or past this type of dysfunction occurs frequently. It is accompanied by loss of physical vigor, greying of hair, forgetfulness and often increase of weight. Neglect of such dysfunction causes men to grow old before their time—premature senility and possibly incurable conditions.

Most men, if treatment is taken before malignancy has developed, can be successfully NON-SURGICALLY treated for Glandular Dysfunction. If the condition is aggravated by lack of treatment, surgery may be the only chance.

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The Excelsior Institute is devoted particularly to the treatment of diseases of men of advancing years. Men from all walks of life and from over 3,000 cities and towns have been successfully treated. They found soothing and comforting relief and new health in life.

### LOW COST EXAMINATION

On your arrival here our Doctors make a complete examination. You then decide if you will take the treatments needed. They are so mild that hospitalization is not necessary so the saving in your expense is considerable. You are free to select any type of hotel accommodation you may desire.

#### RESERVATIONS NOT NECESSARY

If your condition is acute and painful you may come here at once without reservation. Complete examination will be made promptly.

#### Rectal and Colon Treated Non-Surgically

They are often associated with Glandular Dysfunction. We are in a position to take care of these troubles either with or without Glandular Dysfunction treatments.

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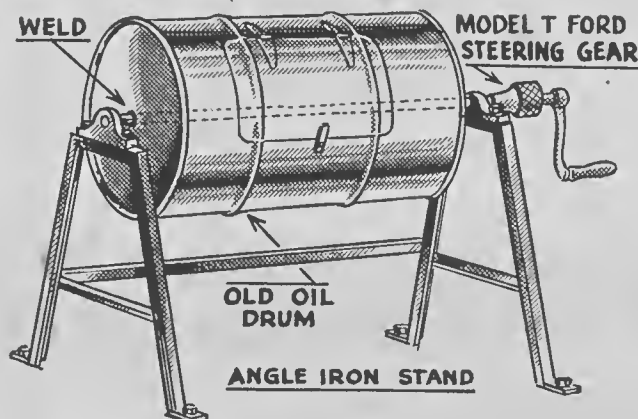
TOWN .....

PROV. ....

## WORKSHOP

### Oil Drum Becomes Feed Mixer

THERE'LL be a lot of feed mixed this winter, and it can be a really heavy chore. With this in mind, I made a dandy feed mixer from an old oil drum. I cut a portion out of the side of the drum and then fitted it back on again with hinges and a simple catch. This acts as the lid when you are filling or emptying the drum. Next I inserted the steering gear and shaft from



an old Model T Ford through the center of the drum, and welded it to the drum. This gear increases hand-turning power four times. To help the mixing process, I welded two pieces of angle iron inside the drum. Finally I built a stand for the mixer out of angle irons (see illustration) and fitted bearings on it to hold the shaft. — J.J.T., Alta. ✓

### Handy Ditch Siphon



[Guide photo]

Ralph Schlenker with a ditch siphon made from aluminum and tire tubing.

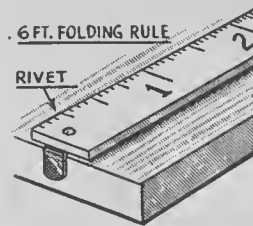
RALPH SCHLENKER of Medicine Hat, Alta., who irrigates his forage crops from open ditches, has had a set of siphons made from five-inch aluminum pipe, so that he can get the water onto his land without having to break openings through the ditch walls. Each siphon consists of a piece of U-shaped pipe—about the thickness of stove pipe—fitted with a handle on top so that it can be easily carried, and a piece of old tire tubing at one end to act as a valve.

When you want to lift water from a ditch, you squeeze the rubber tubing tightly to seal off that end, then submerge the siphon in the ditch until it has completely filled with water. Keeping the rubber-fitted end in the water, you lift the open end over the bank and the water flows freely into the field. With several siphons placed at proper intervals along the edge of the ditch, a large volume of water can be applied with little effort. ✓

Scraping mitt. If you have some odd scraps of window screen lying around, you can use them for scraping soot, scale, rust, dirt, etc., from surfaces. One way is to make a mitt, into which

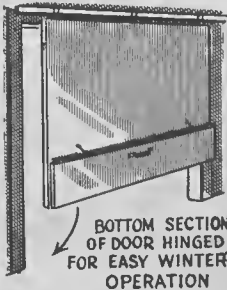
you can put your hand, if the screen is big enough. A cotton glove can be worn inside the mitt if you like. For places you cannot reach by hand, tack a wad of crumpled screen on the end of a stick, and use that as a scraper. —W.F.S., N.J. ✓

Improved Folding Rule. By fastening a small L-shaped metal tab to one end of your six-foot folding rule



you can make outside measurements of your work more easily. Use a metal strip 3/16" wide and about 1/2" long, and bend it at a right-angle 1/8" from the end. Drill a hole in the other end and rivet the tab to the rule so that the inside of the metal piece is flush with the end of the rule. Outside measurements can be taken as shown in the sketch, but you should have the tab pivoted, so it can be swung round out of the way for inside measurements, and then you turn the rule end to end. —H.E.F. Texas. ✓

Garage Door Gimmick. You know how troublesome a garage door can be when the snow piles up. Here's what to do. Saw off a section of the door across the bottom, then fasten it back onto the door again with hinges, so it will fold into the garage. When the snow gathers around the garage, you fold up the bottom of the door clear of the snow (as shown in the illustration) and your door will move freely. —J.E.H., Alta. ✓



Jar Protectors. When you are packing or storing jars, the best way to prevent them from breaking by banging against one another is this. Take some used jar rings and slip two or three over each jar to act as buffers. —A.A.M., Sask. ✓



RUBBER JAR RINGS  
PROTECT JARS

## KEEP FROM TROUGHS!

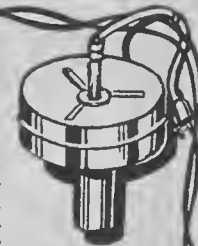
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### FLOAT HEATER

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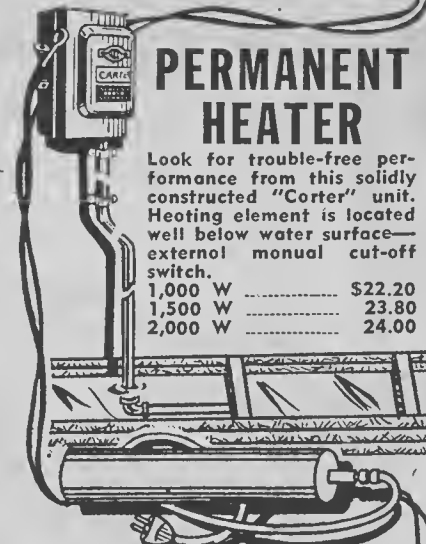
500 W or 750 W	\$12.90
1,000 W	13.90
1,250 W or 1,500	14.60



### PERMANENT HEATER

Look for trouble-free performance from this solidly constructed "Carter" unit. Heating element is located well below water surface—external manual cut-off switch.

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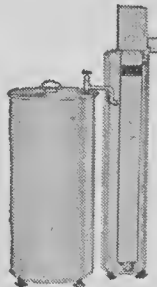
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## Hog Specialization Catches On

Continued from page 13

Rather than clean out the cattle immediately though, he thought he would first experiment with the open-front type of swine house. He built a new pole barn of this type and says that his cattle may be living on borrowed time, because the swine program has lived up to his highest hopes. He wonders now whether he should sell the cattle and renovate the old barn into another open-type building, or abandon it altogether and extend his new shed so that he can handle more hogs.

The pole barn he built measures 56' x 30', and the concrete floor is extended into a 15' run beyond the front of the shed. A feed alley runs along the back of the shed. The rest of the building is divided into four pens. Each pen will accommodate 50 hogs, so he can put through 200 hogs at a time, or about 500 hogs a year.

Labor in this system is cut to a minimum. Every second day he scrapes off the floor, throws in bedding, and fills up the self-feeders. Once a week he loads up the manure with a front-end loader and spreads it on his fields.

He has found he can put 8- or 10-week-old pigs into the open shed even in winter. He built a partition in front of the bedding area to keep direct wind off the young pigs. Mr. Blythe found that if the pigs are dry, and bedded deep with straw, they will be content and healthy. In fact, he recalled that when he began to use the open shed last winter, he dropped the hanging doors (they are hinged at the top, and are normally kept open) to try and keep the pigs warm. The building turned damp and the pigs were uncomfortable. This was soon remedied when the doors were opened again. Now they are dropped only during storms driving in from the south.

He is feeding rolled barley and a protein concentrate (free choice) out of separate hoppers in the self-feeders, and the pigs are doing well on the ration. His building cost him just over \$10 per pig, or a little more than \$2,000, which he considers a reasonable figure. His one difficulty has been in getting good weaners. He plans to overcome this by producing his own pigs. He now has sows spotted with neighboring farmers who will raise the kind of healthy weaners he wants.

AT Tillsonburg, in Ontario's cash cropping country, Don Lowrey is another who is gearing his operations to volume. He is turning his 800 acres of land to livestock, with swine production the major part of his program. He plans to build up his operations so that he can handle 1,000 hogs at a time, and already he is looking after between 500 to 600 head.

This young farmer, who has been expanding his operations ever since he went into partnership with his dad back in 1949, is basing his program on the cheap feed he can get. He has the land to grow 75-bushel crops of grain corn consistently, and is getting low-grade, but nevertheless good

quality feed from brokers at low prices. For instance, this fall he had 80 tons of salvage wheat from a sunken grain boat on hand. He was handling barley, rye bran, and whatever he could buy at the right price. He mixes what he buys with concentrates in his own barn, to make a good pig feed. He is getting about half grade A carcasses too, so his feeding program is certainly not a failure.

His program calls for high labor efficiency, and while he is equipping more than one set of buildings to handle hogs, he mixes feed in the home barn. He uses a series of storage

bins, and augers, and hauls the feed in a self-unloading hopper-on-wheels, for the distribution to self-feeding units in the pens.

When The Country Guide called, he was remodelling one end of the old barn which he had just bought. Concrete-floored pens that would handle about 25 pigs each were being built. However, he has been watching the development of the open-front buildings like that of Gordon Blythe, and he plans to board off one end of the old barn, knock out the end wall, and build open-front pens there to try them out under his conditions.

His long-term program calls for the development of his own sow herd. While rhinitis put him out of sows a few years ago, the difficulty of buying vigorous, healthy weaners is forcing him to reconsider going back to them. He plans to have 50 sows by spring, and to handle them in a separate set of buildings.

These are the stories of three new hog set-ups. But there are dozens more like them, and they are changing the picture of hog production quickly. It looks like "specialization" really is the newest word in the hog industry. V

## FARMERS ARE BUYING MORE AND MORE PANELS OF sheathing grade SYLVAPLY plywood



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partitioning	horizontal silos
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## Breeding, Feeding The Dairy Cow

Continued from page 12

giving less than this. Average production today is very much higher for two reasons: the Shorthorn has been replaced largely by the Friesian, and also by better management. No improvement has been brought about by breeding except in a few isolated cases.

The Shorthorns were bound to go for they have had millions of pounds spent on breeding them for over 100 years; and the only character they have fixed is that they shall have horns, and these need not necessarily be short.

Type can be so dangerous, because many standards may be fixed on suppositions that are not proved to be correct. Perhaps the best illustration is in ship building, where builders made them pointed in front and blunt behind. Later the Yarrow tank was devised in which shapes of ships could be tested. It was found then to be more important to have the ships pointed behind, than in front. Was the tank necessary? Why didn't someone have a look at a fish?

THE Royal Agricultural College Herd has the highest average production in this country. For each of the last three years the average on a 305-day basis has been over 20,000 pounds. This herd was started in October 1945, by buying cows locally at a relatively low price, such as could be afforded by the small work-a-day farmer.

The method used to obtain these yields is to prepare the cows for their lactation when dry, by a process that we call "steaming up." It starts 6 weeks before calving, with 2 pounds of concentrates per day. This is lifted every week by 1 pound, so that two weeks before calving they are getting about 7 pounds per day. During the last fortnight this is lifted to 75 per cent of what we think the cow will require at calving. After calving, it is gradually lifted to her requirement, and we generally get the cow to the peak of her lactation at about the sixth week. Our cows at the sixth week average about 100 pounds when they are getting 35 pounds of concentrates.

Should any cow come to her milk before calving she is milked and continues to be milked as if she had calved. Stocking of the udder before calving can reduce yields very greatly.

After the cow has calved she is fed concentrates according to yield—as her yield goes up, so up go the concentrates. The cow's capacity for mass of feed does not go up as her milk goes up and, therefore, as we increase the concentrates we reduce the roughage to make room for it. A cow will never give high yields with an overloaded stomach. For this reason, the first thing we do is to estimate the amount we think she can deal with at a meal—it works out to about 1 pound of dry feed per 100 pounds liveweight. The following will illustrate:

Cow 1,200 pounds liveweight;

Giving 40 pounds gets 14 pounds concentrates, 22 pounds hay;

Giving 60 pounds gets 21 pounds concentrates, 15 pounds hay.

In each case three feedings per day are given, each one being one-third of the hay and one-third of the concentrates.

When really high yielding cows have to be dealt with, the same amount of feed is given per meal, but the number of meals is increased. A cow giving 130 pounds of milk per day would be getting 45 pounds concentrates and 15 pounds hay. This would be provided in five feeds per day of 9 pounds of concentrates followed by 3 pounds of hay.

The production ration is made to a standard of 14 per cent dry protein and a starch equivalent of 70. Ten per cent of the protein is in the form of fish meal. Minerals are added.

Once each week, at mid-day, all feeds are replaced by a feeding of about 7 pounds of beet pulp soaked in water, to which 1.5 pounds of treacle is added.

Many people believe that high yields wear out cows. This is not true, if the feed is controlled so that they have no difficulty in dealing with it. When one of our cows was doing 145 pounds per day she was regularly examined and found to have a normal temperature, normal pulse, and normal respiration. In other words, if a high yielding cow is blowing, or grunting, then she is overfed, and will not be producing anything like her potential.

Good hay only is used. In the production ration the indigestible fiber must not exceed 8 per cent, for there is only one thing a cow can do with indigestible fiber,—convert it into manure. That is the most difficult job she has to do.

Lastly, all cows at the time of service have a full udder and are kept like this for two hours.

In sheds where mastitis is prevalent a little petroleum jelly is spread over the duct of the teat. This is done to prevent a duct-floor contact with the milk which may run from a high yielding cow when lying down. If this is not done the milk adheres to the teat and will also have contact with the floor, thus providing a bridge along which the bacteria may travel.

With regard to milk recording. I would say that herd averages are indicators, in most cases, of degrees of management rather than degrees of measurement of the capacity of the herd to give milk.





# Are Sheep Too Much Trouble?

Continued from page 11

was 10 days earlier than the ones without. Dr. Howell believes even better results could be obtained. In addition, dressing percentage was 2.4 higher and shrinkage .44 pound lower for creep-fed lambs, and each was worth about \$2 more than those without creep feed. The cost of oats was about \$1 per head. Creep feeding got the lambs to market earlier, enabling them to hit top grades, peak prices and the spring lamb premium in August and September.

In the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia, farmers have formed a committee to put the sheep industry on a business-like basis. They are hoping to set up a similar plan to that operating in Quebec, which starts with the purebred man raising breeds suitable for crossing. Then the crossbred man crosses the purebred ewes with another breed, such as North County Cheviot, and finally the commercial breeder breeds the cross back to a Down ram, and markets all the lambs for meat.

These Nova Scotians are finding that other than lambing and shearing, a large flock makes very little more work than a small one. Sheep fit nicely into a program with beef and apples, they are easy on pasture at three sheep to an acre, and require only 500 to 600 pounds of hay per animal in winter. Furthermore, there is a good market for lamb and wool there.

**P**REDATORS have played a big part in discouraging sheepmen, as well as sheep. Oswald Blaich of Minn-ota, Man., has had his share of these troubles, but keeps his 80 ewes double-fenced with sheep wire with satisfac-tory results. He went into sheep when thousands of them were moved to Manitoba from Saskatchewan during the drought of the '30's, and got to like them so much that dogs and coyotes were not going to stop him.

Mervin Shantz at Alma, Ont., had some trouble with dogs, but he is quick with a gun and soon settled the account. While some have beaten the predators by keeping their sheep corralled at night, others use dogs to chase coyotes, or have bells on the sheep, or goats in the flock, to scare intruders away. Suffolks have also shown some ability to resist wolves.

Worming is another chore con-nected with sheep, and Mervin Shantz has a way to handle that too. He calls in his neighbors to help with the job, and makes it a real old-fashioned get-together which everybody enjoys. Bloat has been a problem which cost him eight ewes recently, but he has worked closely with his veterinarian to keep it in check.

On the Tonnellier farm at Wau-chope, Sask., they have been keeping sheep for 30 years, and had little trouble until an outbreak of pulpy kidney killed off part of the flock in 1954. They were able to stop it through vaccination, and since then have taken care to move the sheep around if growth has been too heavy on the pastures. Proper fences and a careful grazing program have helped to prevent a recurrence of the out-break.

They give their ewes a little oats before lambing, and have minerals available in a trough at all times. Brome has given them the best pas-ture, and they put up a lot of hay for the flock. The sheep need so little attention that the Tonnelliers devote much of their time to poultry and beef cattle, and to flax, malting barley, oat and wheat crops, as well as forage.

Mervin Shantz agrees that sheep provide a fair income for little work, ever since he set up a pilot flock of Dorset Horns. He liked them so well that he bought 220 range ewes from

the West last fall at \$16, and bred them to lamb in May on pasture. By September of this year his lamb crop of 210 was cut only to 190 by losses, and 200 ewes remained. The sale of lamb, wool and a few ewes has taken care of his costs. The flock was pas-tured on 30 acres of good grass through to September, and hay from his 250 acres has provided so much feed that he figures he could keep four times as many sheep.

**T**ALK to some Western sheepmen and you may hear faint echoes of the old range wars, when cattlemen

and sheep herders fought it out. Some believe that the fight is still on, but their modern enemies are trade regu-lations, tariffs, imports and markets. Gordon Scott of Suffield, Alta., says they can get legislation to help the cattle industry, but if they try to talk sheep at Ottawa they are met with blank faces. Yet good range sheep thrive on thousands of Alberta acres that cattle would starve on.

He believes not only that imports are hitting the meat market, but that the wool business is not much better. "We can't get a buyer to come to the



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ranch and contract for wool. We've got to ship to a government registered warehouse, where competitive bidding isn't given a chance to work. If sheep weren't such wonderful producers, we would have been out of business long ago," he says.

Bill Benson, who has suggested a depreciation allowance on sheep, also says that fine Western wool is used for worsted, and most of it is exported and returns to Canada as semi-prepared spools, which are duty free. Wool from domestic flocks, as produced in Ontario, is a coarser type used for felt, blankets and socks, and can be processed in Canada. Western wool is at a disadvantage because in going to the U.S.A. there is a duty

The answer to this complaint is that equipment for processing fine wool is

costly, and somewhat uneconomical for manufacturers here, owing to the comparatively small volume produced on Canadian farms. In the past 12 years the manufacturers have spent \$45.6 million, mainly on new plant and modernization. Imports of wool cloth jumped so much in the first half of this year that the share of the market available to Canadian mills fell to a record low point of 50.7 per cent.

**T**HE Ririe brothers are about the biggest sheep raisers in Alberta. They sell purebred Rambouillets as breeding stock, and also handle feeder lambs. Alfred Ririe sees a threat in the efforts of Americans to build up their sheep industry. Their demand for good ewe lambs is booming Canadian prices, and rams too are commanding a better price, which is fine for the Canadian sheepman right now. But he sees a danger if the best of Canadian flocks are moving south.

On the other end of the business, Fen Wilson, herdsman at the S and T ranch, is unhappy about the veterinary regulations governing imports of purebreds. He instances a trip to Montana for purebred Columbia rams, which are subject to the Canadian regulation that rams cannot be imported unless the flocks to which they have been bred within 90 days are inspected by the U.S. Veterinary Service. Wilson says that on account of the time and trouble this takes, U.S. breeders would rather not sell to Canadians. As a result, he thinks that the Federal Government is bucking the Canadian farmer, instead of helping him to introduce a new range breed into Canada.

Wilson also mentions the scrapie outbreak, which led to the destruction of a valuable flock. He claims that veterinarians know that scrapie won't run through a flock like an epidemic, and yet the whole breeding flock was destroyed because of a handful of infected animals.

Health regulations seem irksome, and even unfair at times, but animal health is the better for a safety-first policy, and livestock men generally appreciate this. Canada has a good record, and one has only to look at countries where precautions are slack to realize the value of strict enforcement. In the case of scrapie, its causes are still something of a mystery. In Britain, where the disease has dealt a severe blow to sheep exports, there is still uncertainty and disagreement as to how it can be curbed.

It would be wrong to treat lightly the concern shown by some Canadian sheepmen. There is much that needs to be done to stabilize and stimulate an industry which is important to them and to the nation. It is hard to be told that lamb and wool production should be doubled or tripled, and that there is a market waiting to be satisfied if they are prepared to go out and get it, while many still have doubts about the strength and reliability of that market.

It would be an even bigger mistake if Canadian agriculture were to turn its back on an opportunity to convert more of its grass and grain into meat and wool, which are not produced in overabundance here.

In the words of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association: "Second, third



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and fourth generations of successful sheepmen, in spite of occasional disappointments, continue to keep sizable flocks, because they recognize them as having proven capable of giving their owners satisfying returns in these times, as they did for the pioneers of earlier years."

The attitude of the packers is summed up in their annual report as follows: "There is room for greatly increased Canadian lamb production, but so far there are no signs that this is taking place. Thus it would seem that importations of fairly large quantities of frozen mutton and lamb will be necessary to supplement domestic supplies for some time to come."

Are sheep too much trouble? The answer that Canadian farmers give will determine whether \$25 million or more stay in Canada or go elsewhere. V

## Miss Lily's Lover

Continued from page 15

bered her lost cause. She knew no more now than she did before her visit.

"Just the same there is something about this new Miss Lily, a body can't help liking, she mused to herself as her plump body plodded homeward.

THE residents of Evansville were all ardent church-goers. The Sunday following Mrs. Radnor's visit to Miss Lily was no exception. Everyone but those unfortunate enough to be bedridden, turned out for the morning service.

Miss Lily, wearing a ridiculously small red hat on top of her decidedly reddish brown hair, a white dress nipped in at the waist by a wide red belt, and sling-heeled pumps, ran the gauntlet of scandalized eyes as she made her way down the center aisle to her pew.

The Reverend William Hopkins had quite a flare for spirited music, and chose the hymns accordingly. He cleared his throat with strange gurgling noises and announced the number of his first choice. Worn hymn books were hastily thumbed through, the congregation rose to its feet in sections, and then straggled into song.

"Bringing in the sheaves, bringing in the sheaves." The fiery little minister pounded energetically on the pulpit in a futile effort to keep the voices in time with the windy noises issuing from the organ. His nasal tenor finished up at least one note ahead of the choir, which consisted of four women ranging in ages from 13 to 50, two men, both bald, and one small boy with a runny nose that constantly needed his attention. The organ groaned to a photo finish with this ill-assorted little group, and the congregation settled back into their seats with shuffles and polite coughs behind their handkerchiefs.

The Reverend Hopkins gripped the pulpit with both hands until his knuckles shone white, and glared fiercely down into the upturned faces. He quoted in a sepulchral voice:

"Let he who is without sin among you, cast the first stone." He waited while they mentally digested his words. Mrs. Radnor shifted uncomfortably. Indeed! Well I'm sure that



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my life is an open book. I've nothing to be ashamed of. She turned her tightly corsetted body as far as it would go, to look at Miss Lily. The latter was gazing up into the rector's face with all the innocence of a newborn babe.

Mrs. Radnor settled herself back into a comfortable position, thinking to herself that whatever it was Miss Lily was up to, it didn't seem to be bothering her conscience any.

The sermon that followed was deeply moving and chiefly concerned with the weaknesses to which the flesh is prone. As Mrs. Radnor remarked on her way home to her friend and crony, Mrs. Symes, there was at least one of his flock who was in dire need of such guidance.

**T**HAT lady would have denied it emphatically if she had ever been openly accused of being a gossip, but nevertheless Miss Lily and her strange behavior was still her favorite topic of conversation when she dropped in at the general store a few days later. She drank in every word as Mr. Gibson leaned over the counter with the air of a conspirator and hissed out of the corner of his mouth:

"Mind you, it ain't a habit of mine talking about my customers' business, but just between the two of us, it sure struck me as queer. She took this here letter and opened it, and there right in front of my eyes, she kissed it, sure as my name's Jonathon Gibson. And then, she walked out of here as though she was fairly walking on air. Sure beats me what's going on."

Mrs. Radnor's ample bosom was in danger of upsetting a jug of cream as she bent closer and listened with her pale eyes popping.

"Did you say it was a thin envelope, like it held a cheque?"

"Oh I wouldn't go so far as to say that, but she headed right for the bank across the street as soon as she left here."

They gazed into each other's eyes soberly. It was only too apparent that their worst suspicions were confirmed. A man in the city was sending Miss Lily money. The reason could be for one of two things, blackmail or something even worse. Their righteous souls were shocked by the knowledge that such evil could exist among them.

Their speculations were dispersed momentarily by a masculine voice asking courteously:

"I beg your pardon, but could you direct me to Miss Preston's cottage?" The speaker was a tall, distinguished looking man with hair slightly graying at the temples.

Mr. Gibson nearly swallowed the fresh wad of tobacco that he had just inserted, and his eyeglasses slipped another inch down his nose. Mrs. Radnor breathed so deeply with emotion that she knocked the cream jug completely over with the palpitations. The rich cream flowed over the counter unheeded.

Mr. Gibson managed to gulp out the required information, and, as the stranger made his exit, he turned to his remaining customer and said in an aghast voice:

"The saints be praised, that must be HIM!"

In spite of her corpulence, Mrs. Radnor beat him to the window by a split second. The stranger climbed behind the wheel of the red convertible parked at the curb. The engine purred into life and then coasted to a stop at Miss Lily's gate.

Mr. Gibson collapsed weakly onto a sack of potatoes and repeated:

"That must be him all right."

Mrs. Radnor nodded her chins in agreement as she gathered up her groceries and departed. She made a detour via the back lane to Mrs. Symes' house, who incidentally lived next door to Miss Lily Preston.

Mrs. Symes was hanging out her daily wash of diapers when Mrs. Radnor heaved to at her gate, for babies were practically an annual occurrence at the Symes' household. She listened with bated breath as her friend unfolded the latest development. Presently, they peered side by side through the laurel hedge at the house next door. In a few moments they were rewarded by the appearance of the stranger coming out with Miss Lily tripping at his heels. He was putting a suitcase into the trunk compartment when Mrs. Symes took the clothes pegs out of her mouth long enough to inquire:

"Will you be gone long, Miss Lily?"

"Just for the week-end," was the blithe reply. The pheasant feather in the rakish little hat bobbed about as she seated herself in the red convertible. A small hand, wearing a yellow suede glove, waved a cheery salute as the car disappeared in a cloud of dust toward the highway.

Pegs were scattered over the lawn helter-skelter, and the rest of the diapers were left in the clothes basket, as Mrs. Symes temporarily abandoned her maternal duties to join forces with Mrs. Radnor to spread the news to the rest of the Ladies' Aid.

**D**URING the months of July and August, social activities more or less came to a standstill in Evansville, but by September things began to get under way again. The first meeting of the Ladies' Aid was held at the home of Miss Lily Preston. The living room fairly buzzed with feminine voices. Mrs. Symes' knitting needles plunged in and out vigorously. Mrs. Radnor's expert eye noticed that the garment she was working on was much too small for the youngest little Symes. Coming events cast their shadows before, she predicted shrewdly, and then in her official capacity as president, she called the meeting to order. Miss Lily seated herself on a footstool with graceful carelessness. Her tight fitting skirt slid well above her knees, but she made no attempt to cover the exposure.



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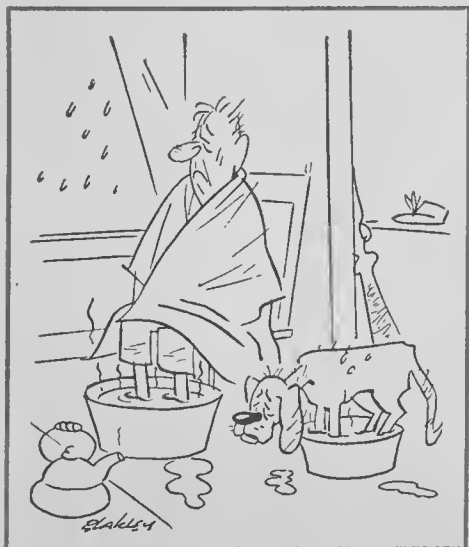
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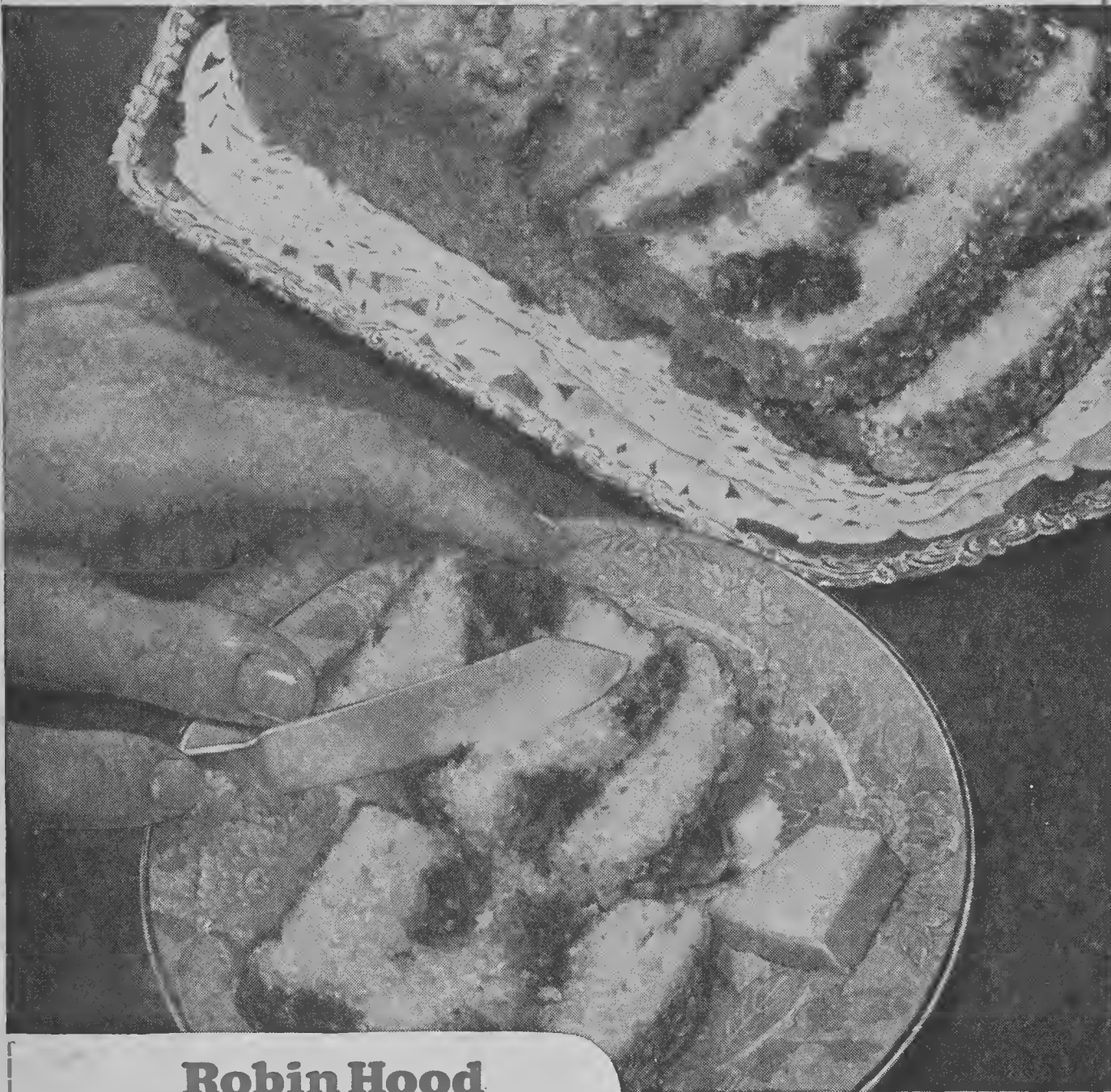
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### Robin Hood

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##### BATTER:

2 cups sifted Robin Hood All-Purpose Flour  
4 teaspoons baking powder  
½ teaspoon salt  
½ cup granulated sugar

1 cup freshly grated strong cheese (not packed)  
½ cup shortening  
1 cup milk  
1 egg, slightly beaten

##### FILLING:

½ cup light brown sugar  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
1 tablespoon Robin Hood All-Purpose Flour

½ cup chopped dates  
¼ cup soft butter  
½ cup chopped nuts (for top)

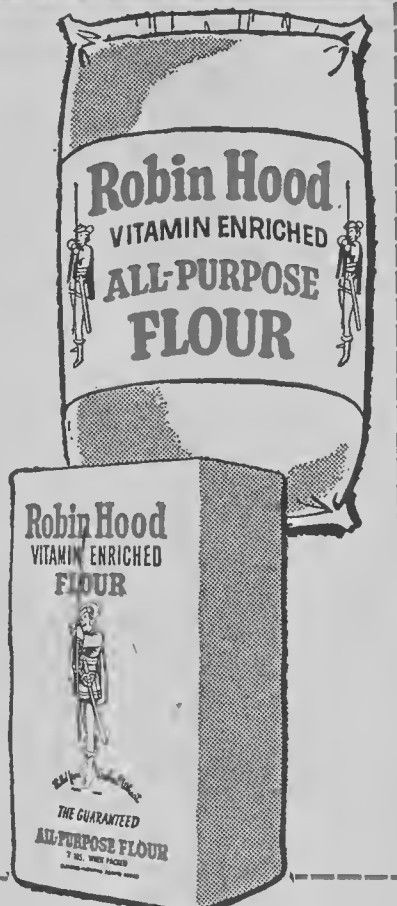
Combine filling ingredients.

Thoroughly grease an 8" x 5" x 3" loaf pan. Preheat oven to moderate, 350°F.

Sift flour; then measure. Resift with baking powder, salt and sugar. Stir in grated cheese. Cut in shortening to the size of large peas. Add slightly beaten egg and milk all at once. Stir until moistened.

Spoon about one-third of batter over bottom of pan. Sprinkle with half the filling mixture. Spoon in another third of batter. Sprinkle with remaining date mixture. Spoon remaining batter over top. Sprinkle with chopped nuts.

Bake in moderate oven for one hour or until cake tester or wooden pick inserted in center comes out clean. Turn out on wire rack and cool thoroughly before slicing.



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"Mind if I smoke?" She took the faint murmur that followed her words as assent, and lit up languidly. She was watched with fascinated eyes as she drew in deeply and blew a smoke ring into the air.

"Ahem, ladies, if I could have your attention for a minute? I think we should get down to the business of the election of officers for the new season. First we will vote for the presidency."

Pencils and papers were passed and the voting got under way. Each member placed her ballot into a box and then Mrs. Radnor began the count. Mrs. Symes, three votes. Mrs. Radnor, five. Mrs. Harper, six. Miss Lily Preston, seven.

There was a strained, uncomfortable silence as the guilty ones sought to evade the others' indignant scrutiny. The newly elected president was gazing admiringly at her own slim ankles when Mrs. Radnor said with just a trace of sarcasm:

"As the new president of the Ladies' Aid, would you care to say a few words?"

A flush of happy color flooded the little spinster's cheeks as she rose to make her initial speech.

WHEN the meeting was adjourned, Mrs. Radnor stayed behind to help her hostess with the coffee cups. They were just about finished when the telephone rang.

"Who can be calling at this hour?" said Miss Lily as she went into the hall to answer it. Her voice was too low for Mrs. Radnor to follow the conversation, but she did manage to hear her say:

"Oh no, I'm glad you called. I wanted to thank you again for taking me to the authors' banquet . . ." The rest of it was too muffled to be audible.

Mrs. Radnor absent-mindedly bent over the sideboard to peer at the half-finished letter lying there.

My Dear Nephew,

My novel is a success. At the authors' banquet I was presented with one of the most coveted literary awards. Without your help this could not have happened. Thank you for revising my script, and typing it for me. I cannot begin to tell you what this has meant to me. As the story unfolded in my mind, the characters became so real to me, especially the hero, Hugh Ransforth. It was as though I really knew him. Creating him on paper has changed my whole life . . .

Mrs. Radnor hastily took her eyes away as she heard the receiver being replaced on the hook.

On her way homeward, her thoughts were mixed with chagrin. Hugh Ransforth had become so real to his creator that reality had merged with dreams. Who knows, she thought whimsically, perhaps he was real. The man who had never asked Miss Lily to marry him, or the boy who had never carried her books home from school. Maybe a little of each of them went into his creation.

Mrs. Radnor straightened her back resolutely:

"I'm certainly going to give Jo Gibson a piece of my mind. That gossiping tongue of his could lead to a heap of trouble."



# Home and Family



[Photo by Bob Taylor]

## Fun for Your Family

by GLENORA PEARCE

**D**OES your family have fun together? Or do you agree with the people who say there just isn't enough time in a day for family fun? Do you believe that as long as your family is happy, it doesn't really matter whether they relax together or not? If you have some of these feelings, then you are thinking as many families do these days. Perhaps it would be worth a little time to think about what fun is, and what it does for family members.

Fun is a feeling. It's not, just amusing things to do or something you experience when you go to a movie. Fun is a feeling you can be yourself without self-consciousness, and probably results in you doing something quite inspired and different than you thought was possible.

It seems only natural then, that the place you can pick up the feeling of fun the easiest is with the group that you know the best, and the group that knows you the best—your family. And besides, having fun together really does help each member of the family in many ways.

What does family fun do for children? The family that gathers after the evening chores for a story told by dad lets the children know they

belong, are loved and that simple things can be fun. The family that takes over the housekeeping from mother on her birthday, gives the children a chance to learn that doing things for others and working together are fun. Children also learn that wanting to do things for others grows out of a feeling of love and belonging.

What does family fun do for grownups? There are families that have a regular weekly discussion about their activities, such as where they will drive on Sunday. The decisions are not always those of the parents. They learn that children have good ideas and like to share them. There are families where mother and dad join the youngsters in building the first snowman of the year. Parents find "kid stuff" can be fun and learn to enjoy their family more. The children see their parents as real people and that people of all ages can have fun together.

A family can start having fun with what it has, a common interest in something. Each family has a different idea about its own fun—family jokes, holiday customs, family firesides, birthday parties, reading, music, dancing, hobbies or creative art. It is all a matter of what seems to fit your family. Why not relax and try having fun together?







The bride of 1910, with her mother and tiny flower girl. Many of the Dugald models are descendants of original owners of the costumes.

**T**OMORROW'S fashions, styles scheduled for next winter or next spring, have an understandable fascination for most women. But the appeal of a fashion show devoted entirely to the parade of costumes of bygone days is not quite so easy to define. At least so think 18 Dugald farm women who met in 1953 to plan a simple one-night form of entertainment for those attending the annual rally of the Women's Institute and decided upon a show of old fashions.

Now, more than 100 performances later (some 55 of these necessitating long trips to rural districts) these women are puzzled by the number of people clamoring for a chance to see their old-time fashion show.

What started out less than five years ago in Dugald, Man., as a means of having fun with old fashions has expanded into something very close to first-class entertainment and

a collection of treasures. Not only have the Dugald women produced the most popular show in the province, they have, without doubt, the most complete accumulation of century-old women's costumes in Canada!

From basement trunks and dusty attics the priceless old dresses, capes, bonnets and button-shoes were gathered, then cleaned and restored to their original beauty. Many other women, learning of the collection, donated exquisite examples of yesterday's elegance—a 300-year-old silk baby's dress, a 200-year-old black lace gown richly lined, mittens, brooches and bracelets of intricately woven human hair, mother-of-pearl combs, dainty fans, gold lorgnettes, and a petticoat boasting four yards of hand-made eyelet eight inches deep with the accompanying tag—"Slip No. 3 Merriam McLay. 1813." Was this Merriam's third favorite slip or

# The Charm of Old Fashions

by NAN SHIPLEY

did it merely hold third place in a wardrobe of dozens?

Mrs. Wyn Van Slyck, the originator and director of this unique pageant of fashion, insists that there is no star of this show. No one to whom more credit is due than another because the group can only function successfully when every member co-operates in this wholly voluntary effort. Although the idea began without any thought of profit the shows are now sponsored by all sorts of organizations interested in raising money for charitable purposes. To date it is estimated that more than 8,000 persons have seen the show and some \$6,000 turned over to worthy causes.

However, in the beginning it was Wyn who spent two months begging, borrowing and searching for authentic old costumes and appropriate accessories. She spent hours in libraries doing style-research and studying old photographs, can tell almost at a glance the year some special garment was in vogue, and unerringly select the correct accessories for the gown or hat.

In addition to her passion for authentic detail Mrs. Van Slyck brings an artist's dramatic sense of color and composition to the show. Her charming floral water colors have been shown across Canada, and she is an esteemed member of the Manitoba Society of Artists and Sketch Club. A

sample of her perseverance and ingenuity came to light the day she admired a friend's rich yellow satin chesterfield cushions.

"I made them from a lovely old gown my great-aunt wore to be presented to Queen Victoria in 1874," the hostess exclaimed.

When Wyn caught her breath, she asked anxiously, "Where is the rest of the dress?"

"Oh, lying about the house in bits and pieces. I haven't yet decided what to do with the long train or the apron that is a solid mass of embroidery in tiny pearls and violet velvet bows."

Wyn knew what to do. She begged for the bits and pieces, and with no more than a verbal description painstakingly reconstructed the beautiful yellow court gown.

One of the outstanding features of this display is that many of the 16 models are direct descendants of the original owners of the costumes. There is no wardrobe-mistress and each model is responsible for her own clothes. The fact that there is only one dresser could create a terrific bottleneck backstage, but the Dugald women have developed a rapid-fire system for getting in and out of the old-fashioned back-fastening dresses. They line up with cadet-like precision, one behind the other, unbuttoning and hooking up the model directly ahead.



1813 era: Yards of hand-embroidered brown ribbon adorned this cream cashmere gown.



1912: Last word in fashion was a gray suit worn with purple hat and two-tone shoes.



1874: Show director, Mrs. Van Slyck, models gown worn for presentation to Queen Victoria.





A favorite in Dugald's fashion display is 1874 mauve moire court gown.

There are more than 100 garments in the collection now and dozens of smaller items: some 23 formal dresses, 2 court gowns, 3 complete wedding party outfits, boxes of plumed and feathered hats, hand-made velvet party slippers, parasols, gloves and bags.

In the beginning there was the problem of the single pair of long black stockings. It would be extravagant to purchase more when only one show was planned or when each show was probably their last, the women reasoned, so with frantic haste the black stockings were the first thing discarded by the model as she came off-stage and the last thing donned by the girl ready to make her appearance. This mad scramble for the long black stockings, and the night the lights failed seven times remain two of the most harrowing incidents in the groups' career.

"But every new hall presents its own problem," Wyn Van Slyck recalls laughingly. "Some have no ramps built for us and above the saws and hammers you can hear the girls calling 'Where's the buttonhook? . . . Who has the white feather-boa? . . . I can't find my night-cap.' Some of the dressing rooms are so small we spill out into the wings and there's a great flurry of frilled petticoats when the janitor or electrician appears on a round of duty. But the most difficult of all are the halls where the dressing rooms are either below or above stage. Stairs are unbelievably hard to negotiate in hoop-skirts."

**B**ATHING suits of World War I vintage, loud spats, bee's-knees feather garters and the lamp shade fringe of the shapeless flapper era bring bursts of laughter from the audience. Loud applause usually greets the models who have mastered the incredible shuffling gait required by the hobble-skirts. High-neck and long-sleeved nightdresses, complete with frilled caps and matching bloomers, have their moments also!

Little if any make-up is used, the object being to keep as much as possible the true flavor of the period represented by the clothes, and Mrs. W. Norman, their pianist, is very clever at creating the proper nostalgic mood with old-time selections.

Wherever possible every effort has been made to find and preserve any story connected with a romantic old

dress or bonnet, and so Mrs. C. Holland, the fashion commentator, is provided with a fund of information upon which to build her interesting narration throughout the show . . . "This moire taffeta dress with its wide hoop skirt was especially designed for the great ball given by Queen Victoria to commemorate the opening of the Crystal Palace in 1854 . . . Here we see an elegant purple silk-velvet gown and matching train worn by Mrs. G. R. Coldwell when she attended the 1908 opening of parliament."

While the audience sees and enjoys the complete costume, only a close-up view reveals the exquisite needlework and artistic embroidery that graces all these garments. Many of the old dresses are lined throughout and sewn entirely by hand with even, minute stitches. Their trimming was dependent largely upon frilled and tucked ribbon of contrasting shades. One creamy cashmere gown dating back to the early 1800's is trimmed with many yards of brown ribbon all hand-embroidered in a beautiful repeating design. A cobwebby lace cap weighed down with large tear-drop size green stones complete the picture of lady-like grace.

**E**NJOYMENT of this fashion display is not confined to any special age or social group. Social clubs, religious groups, schools, I.O.D.E. chapters and many other organizations have requested a showing. It has also brightened the City of Brandon's 75th birthday, the Manitoba Agricultural College Jubilee, the Women's Institutes' 60th anniversary convention, and many other notable dates. The most recent interested query has come from the National Film Board.

The age and fragile material of many of the articles is causing some concern for their future since packing, fast-changes and cleaning take their toll. One lovely old dress has been covered with net to keep it intact. These valuable hand-made garments are irreplaceable. The logical solution to the problem would be the manufacture of faithful replicas and the preservation of the beautiful originals in a provincial museum. Public sentiment has proved the sentimental value of these pieces—whenever a costume is removed from the show for one reason or another, many viewers who have attended an earlier performance protest and beg that the item be replaced.

"Of all the workers behind scenes," Mrs. Van Slyck says, "none deserve more praise than our husbands and sons. They fill in as drivers—it requires five cars to transport the shows—carpenters, electricians and baby-sitters. In stormy weather and through muddy roads they have made it possible for us never once to miss a scheduled show."

But this is truly the Dugald women's show. If there was ever any doubt about it the pretty picture-hat Wyn designed to complete an 1908 afternoon ensemble surely removes it. The fashion magazines described the most attractive hats of that period as "large, loaded with artificial flowers and real grasses."

Wyn faithfully followed instructions and created a beautiful pink piece with lace and flowers, AND dried seed-pods and grasses she collected from the Dugald ditches! V

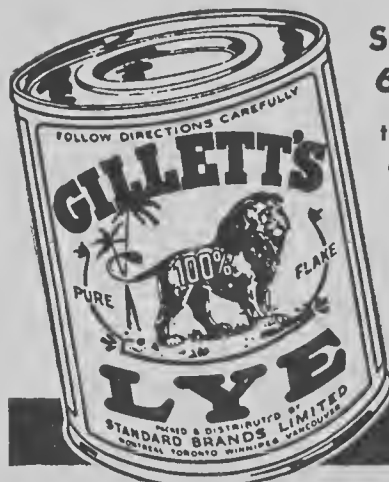


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This Christmas

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When  
preparing  
for  
Christmas,  
remember



## Children Can Help

by JULIA MANN

EVERYONE will agree that Christmas is merrier when preparations are planned and carried out by all members of the family. The homemaker who does much of the Christmas preparation ahead of time, will find she has time to let the children help. Their enjoyment of this special day will be that much greater as a result.

As soon as children show signs of wanting to help, it is time to give them things to do that they will like and be able to manage. A three-year-old can roll candy balls. A five-year-old can wield a cookie cutter. A seven-year-old can make the food chopper work for cranberry relish, while an eight-year-old can lend her hand to decorating cookies.

Today, homemakers can face the holiday season with calm and poise, because much of the preparation can be done in advance. A home freezer, rented locker or the freezing compartment of the refrigerator makes it possible for a good part of the Christmas dinner to be prepared well in advance and packed away until the big day.

THE main item on your Christmas Day menu will be the bird, probably a turkey. Before freezing the turkey it is suggested that the wishbone be removed so that the bird will yield more slices. To remove the wishbone, pull the neck skin back over the breast of the turkey, exposing the

flesh. The wishbone extends from each shoulder in a "V" to the top of the breastbone (keel). It is loosened from the flesh by running a sharp pointed knife down the entire length of each side of the "V," and pushing the meat away from the bone with the fingers. The wishbone is then cut off at each shoulder and at the top of the keel and lifted out. The skin is pulled back over the breast and the bird is ready for freezing. This is sure to make the carver happy on Christmas Day.

Another timesaver, as you stuff your turkey on Christmas morning, is to "tuck" the bird's legs to the body. This avoids the need to use darning needle and thread to truss the bird. The drumsticks can be "tucked" through a slit cut in the skin below the tip of the breast bone, thus holding the legs firmly against the body. This will also give the bird a plump shape which is easy to carve into attractive pieces.

Along with those timesaving suggestions, it should be remembered that stuffing your turkey before freezing is not recommended. If you like, you may get the children to prepare the bread crumbs ready for the stuffing. They can be frozen in a plastic bag until needed.

No turkey dinner is complete without cranberry sauce or relish. Since



Here is a "tucked" turkey ready for your Christmas dinner with a garnish of orange twists and cranberry sauce enhancing the appetizing beauty of the bird.

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both of these freeze well, enough can be made in advance to last you through the Christmas season.

Homemade rolls are always a treat, but at Christmas time they are especially welcome, if made in fancy shapes, such as cloverleaf, fan or braided. This most attractive assortment can also be made in advance and frozen. Your family won't know them from freshly baked rolls when they're popped from freezer to oven, heated and served at Christmas dinner, or for snacks during the holiday season.

All of the favorite Christmas desserts, plum pudding, mince pies and tarts, can be stored in the freezer. The same is true of fruit cake, in which case freezing seems to mellow the flavor.

With all these Christmas foods ready in advance, and with a good assortment of cookies, nuts and candies in the home, there should be plenty of free time to enjoy yourself on Christmas Day this year.

#### Cranberry-Orange Relish

4 c. fresh cranberries      2 oranges  
2 c. sugar

Put cranberries and oranges (which have been quartered and which have had the seeds removed) through the food chopper. Add sugar and mix well. This can be kept in refrigerator or freezer. To use the relish as a garnish on the turkey platter, serve in precooked, unpeeled apple cups.

#### Filbert Macaroons with Chocolate

Yield—4 Doz.

3 egg whites      1 c. sifted confectioner's sugar  
2 1-oz. squares chocolate      1 c. grated filberts (melted)

Beat egg whites until stiff. Stir in melted chocolate. Add sugar and filberts. Drop mixture by spoonfuls on a baking sheet waxed with paraffin or lined with waxed paper, and bake in a slow oven (325°F.) about 10 minutes, or until the macaroons loosen from the baking sheet.

#### Spiced Christmas Cookies

Yield—19 Doz.

1 c. butter      5 c. sifted flour  
1½ c. brown sugar      1 T. cinnamon  
2 c. molasses      1½ tsp. ginger  
½ c. cream      ½ tsp. cloves

Cream the butter thoroughly. Add the brown sugar gradually. Blend in the molasses and cream. Sift the dry ingredients together and stir into the creamed mixture. Store in a covered bowl in the refrigerator overnight. Roll thin, using floured pastry cloth on a board and a rolling pin. Cut into fancy shapes. Animal shapes are popular with children. Bake on a greased cookie sheet in a moderate oven (350°F.) 10 to 12 minutes.

#### Candy Coconut Balls

Yield—2½ Doz. Candy Balls

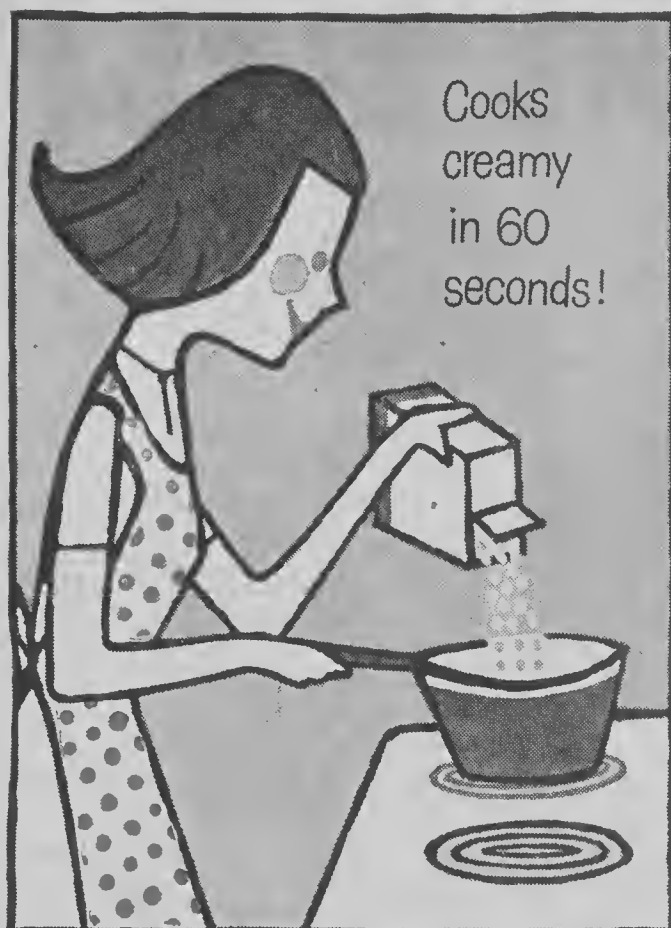
½ c. light corn syrup      ½ tsp. maple extract  
1½ tsp. vinegar      2 c. shredded coconut  
1 T. butter

Combine the corn syrup, vinegar, butter and maple extract in a saucepan. Bring to a boil and cook without stirring to the soft-ball stage (240°F. when using a candy thermometer). Remove from the heat. Stir in 2 cups of shredded coconut. Shape into balls about 1 inch in diameter. Chill.

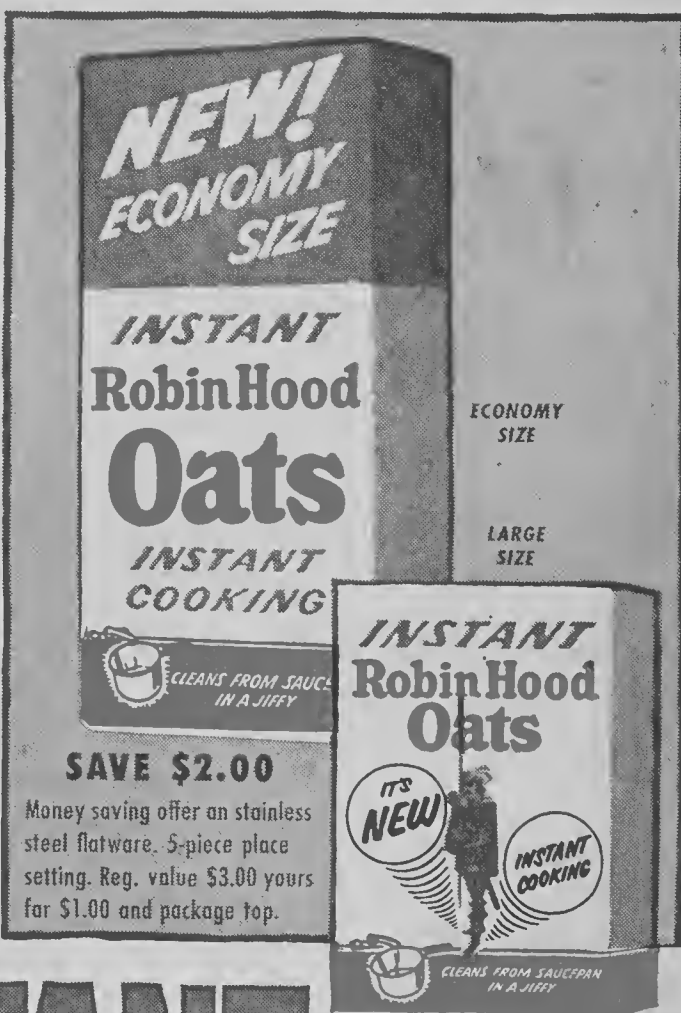
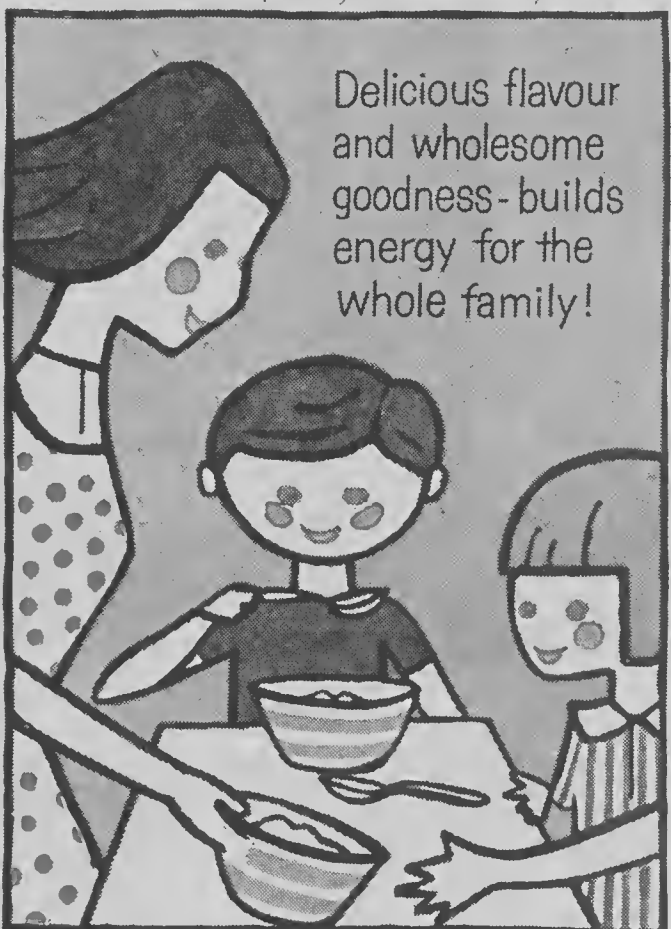
#### A Glittering Cake Candleholder

Take a 6-oz. can (approx. 2" x 6" of a type used for concentrated fruit juice), cover it with waxed paper, and place it in the center of a star-shaped mold (6-cup size). Fill the mold one-half full

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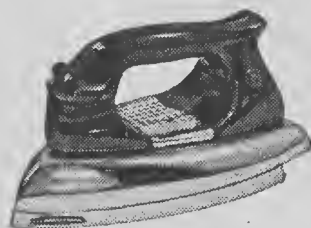


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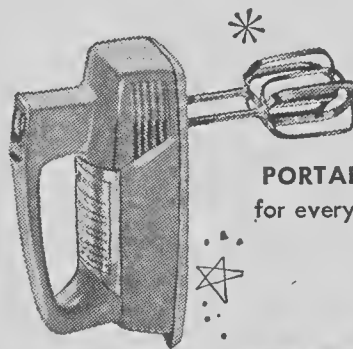
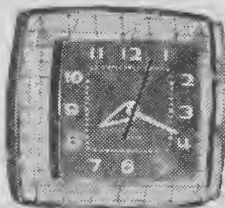
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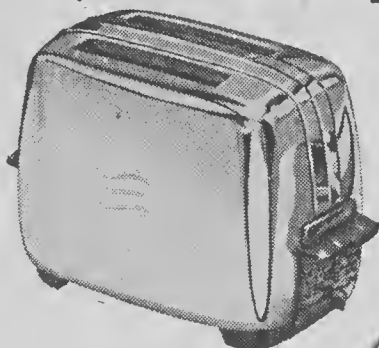
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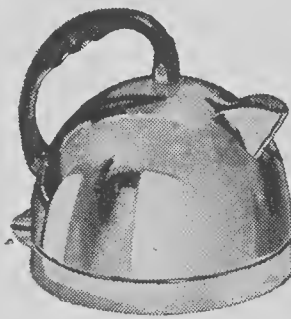


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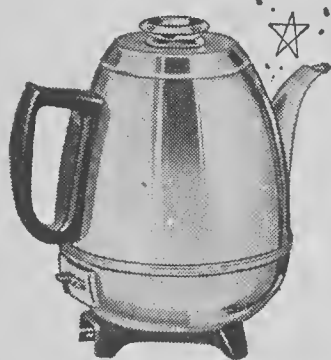


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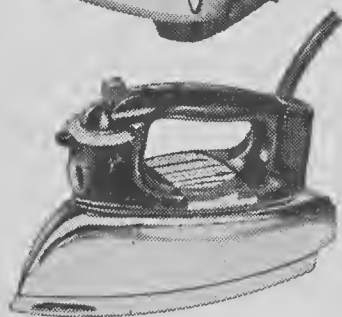
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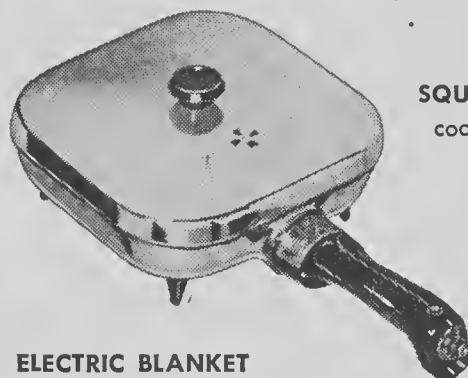
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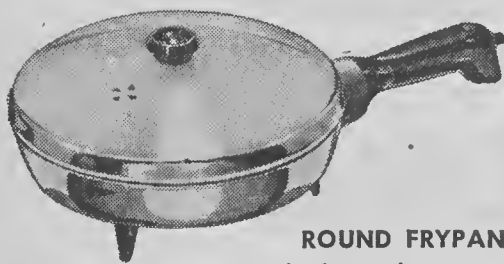
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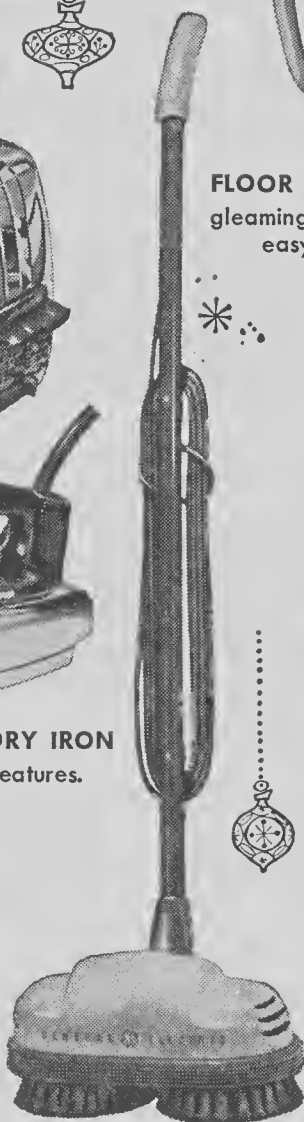
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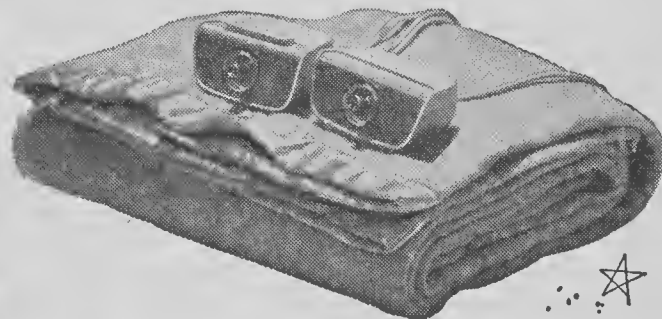
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with white cake batter. Bake according to directions. Cool and remove the can. Decorate with tinted decorator's frosting. Dip halves of walnut meats in frosting, sprinkle with gold or silver glitter, and place them on top of the star. Place in the refrigerator until set. Then wrap in paper and freeze until ready to use. To use, place a candle in the center of the star mold and arrange on the table with greens.

Mincemeat Bread

- 2 1/4 c. shortening

1/2 c. brown sugar

2 eggs

1 c. moist mincemeat
- 2 1/2 c. sifted flour

3 tsp. baking powder

1/2 tsp. salt

1/2 c. milk

Cream the shortening and sugar together. Add the beaten eggs and mincemeat. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt together, and add to creamed mixture alternately with milk. Blend well. Bake in a greased loaf pan in a moderately slow oven (350°F.) 1 hour.

Peppermint Candy Canes

Yield-10 Canes

- 2 c. sugar

1/2 c. light corn syrup

3/4 tsp. red vegetable coloring
- 1/2 c. water

1/4 tsp. cream of tartar

3/4 tsp. peppermint flavoring

Combine the sugar, corn syrup, water and cream of tartar and stir until the sugar dissolves. Cook without stirring to the very-hard ball stage (265°F.). Remove from heat and add the peppermint extract. Divide into two portions and add the red vegetable coloring to one part. Cool. Pull each part separately and twist red candy around white. Cut in 8" lengths and form into candy canes.

Christmas Package Salad

- 1 pkg. strawberry flavored gelatin

4 c. fresh cranberries, coarsely ground

3/4 c. sugar
- 1 c. boiling water

1 med. sized apple, ground (core and seeds removed)

Dissolve strawberry gelatin in the boiling water. Chill until partially set. Mix together ground cranberries, apple and sugar. Add to partially set gelatin. When the mixture begins to thicken, pour into a pan. When it has set, cut in squares, and "tie" with cream cheese to make "Christmas Packages."

Apricot Angel Dessert Cake

Yield-14 to 16 servings.

Filling

- 2 1/4 c. apricot nectar

3/4 c. sugar

1/4 tsp. salt

9 egg yolks

4 tsp. unflavored gelatin

6 T. water
- 1 1/2 c. whipping cream

6 T. chopped maraschino cherries

1/2 c. unblanched almonds

Heat the apricot nectar with the sugar and salt. Beat the 9 egg yolks well. Stir a little hot nectar into the yolks. Then stir the yolk mixture into the rest of the nectar and cook over boiling water, stirring constantly, until it coats the spoon (10 to 15 minutes). Soften the gelatin in the cold water and then dissolve in the hot nectar mixture. Cool until it begins to thicken. Fold in the heavy cream, whipped, and add the drained, chopped maraschino cherries. Chill until almost set.

Meanwhile cut an angel cake crosswise into four layers. Put together with the apricot cream, between, on top and on the sides. Decorate the top with shaved, unblanched almonds. This will keep several days in a refrigerator. It may also be chilled for 4 hours, wrapped and quick frozen. This will satisfy the need for a different dessert to go with coffee for those unexpected holiday season guests.

Old English Christmas Pudding

- 2 c. flour

3 c. bread crumbs

2 c. suet

1 c. blanched and chopped almonds

1 c. walnut meats

1 c. figs

2 c. seeded raisins

2 c. white or brown sugar
- 2 c. currants

2 c. mixed peel

2 tsp. baking powder

1/2 tsp. allspice

1/2 tsp. nutmeg

1/2 tsp. cinnamon

1/4 tsp. cloves

1/4 tsp. ginger

5 eggs

Combine all the dry ingredients. Beat the eggs and stir into the mixture. If the eggs do not moisten the ingredients sufficiently add a little milk. Stir mixture well. Grease a bowl well and sprinkle with sugar before putting the mixture in. Place the bowl in a saucepan that will

hold sufficient water, but do not allow water to be higher than the bowl or its contents. Before placing it into a saucepan cover the pudding with a well greased butter paper, or something similar. Then tie a white cloth over top of the bowl and keep it covered until the pudding is cooked. Boil three hours. When cooked remove the cloth to allow the pudding to cool properly. Do not allow any of the cloth to rest in the water surrounding the bowl during the cooking process. To avoid this, bring the edges up and pin securely together at center top of the pudding.

This pudding can be cooked weeks and months ahead of Christmas because it keeps well. Reheat for Christmas dinner by placing the pudding in a saucepan of water and boiling it for several hours. This method adds to the richness of flavor. It can be reheated as often as desired without destroying flavor or color. —Maud Strike.

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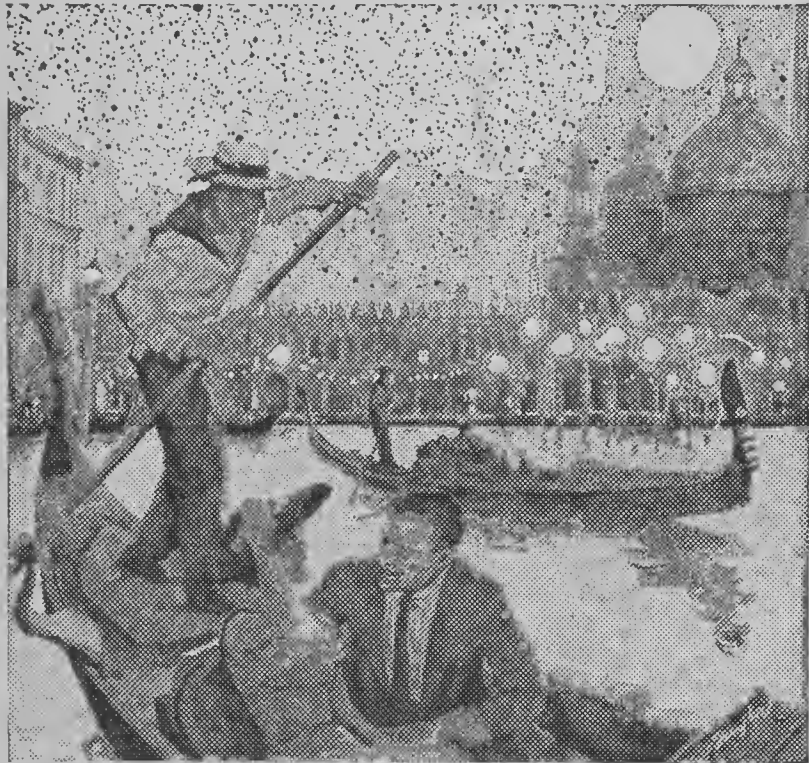


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## The Clubwoman



### Call to Order

(No. 2 in series)

**H**OW does your club rate in the handling of a business meeting? Could any one of the members step forward in an emergency and capably conduct proceedings, or would the group tend to flounder because most of the planning, financial thinking, or use of parliamentary procedure had always been left to a few members?

Conducted pleasantly, but firmly, the business meeting can be one of an organization's most satisfying gatherings. It should move quickly and crisply. To do this, the evening must have been carefully thought out beforehand. The president would have looked over all reports that were to be given, and perhaps made suggestions about shortening them. Arrangements may also have been made for motion-makers and seconders.

The person acting as chairman is expected to be impartial in her control over the meeting, and show good judgment in limiting or encouraging discussion.

"Order of business" usually proceeds in the following manner:

1. Call the meeting to order.
2. Minutes of the previous meeting.
3. Reports of the officers.
4. Standing committee reports.
5. Special committee reports.
6. Postponed business.
7. New business.
8. Adjournment.

At all times, democratic procedures must be adhered to, and this becomes particularly important when decisions of any consequence or importance are before the assembly.

Do the club members fully understand the parliamentary terms commonly used in meeting procedure? If the president and her assistant officers have these meanings clear in their own minds, the assembly can be led and become familiar with the terms while acting them out.

**Acclamation**—a voice vote made by stating "Aye" or "No."

**Adopt**—to pass or carry a motion; to approve a committee report.

**Amend**—to change a motion by means of another motion. This proposed change is called an amendment.

**By-laws**—usually the rules by which a society is governed. In many organizations Constitution and By-laws are the same thing. They should not be changed except after suitable notice is given to the members. Passage requires a vote larger than a simple majority.

**Convene**—to call the meeting to order.

**Majority**—more than half the votes cast.

**Plurality**—more than any other candidate; used only in elections when

the assembly desires to save time . . . i.e., when a committee of three is to be elected, the three nominees with the greatest number of votes would be considered elected.

**Quorum**—the number of members required to be present to transact business legally. The number is usually a majority of the membership unless otherwise specified in the constitution.

**Receive a report**—to receive a report means to hear it or listen to it; it does not mean the assembly approves the report or takes any official action on it. Since most reports are reports of information, it is reasonable to "receive the report as read," instead of adopting or accepting the report. Receiving the report also recognizes work done.

**Recognition**—a member is recognized by the chairman when the latter announces the member's name, or nods to her. A member obtains recognition by raising her hand, rising, and in some cases calling, "Madam Chairman." No member should speak or make a motion until she is recognized by the presiding officer.

**Repeal**—when the group desires to change a former action, the motion to repeal is in order. It must be made when the floor is clear, is debateable, amendable, and requires a two-thirds vote. If sentiment is strong the motion may include the words, "and strike from the records." If carried, the secretary writes across the repealed motion "stricken from the records by order of assembly. (date)."

**Unanimous Ballot**—a ballot cast by the secretary for a candidate who is the only person nominated for an office, and no objection is made. This method should not be used when the constitution requires an office to be filled by ballot. The usual form is to have the chairman instruct the secretary to cast a unanimous ballot for the candidate, if there are no objections. If objections are made, the ballot must be used.

**Withdraw a Motion**—an incidental motion permitting a previous motion to be withdrawn. Any member may move to withdraw a motion. If the motion to withdraw is made *before* the chairman states the motion for the assembly, only the maker and second order of the original motion need to agree upon the withdrawal. If the motion to withdraw is made *after* the chairman states the motion for the assembly, the maker and the entire assembly must be consulted for its withdrawal.

**Yield the Floor**—a member who has the floor may yield the floor to another member; in so doing the former surrenders his right to continue speaking at that time.—R.G.



## Should You

## Add a Fancy Bow?

by DOREEN REID

**W**HY not? The extra little show of effort tells the recipient of this Christmas gift that you think she's rather special. As encouragement, we've illustrated the "how-to's" of several interesting ribbon bows, plus some wrapping twists.

Effective gift-wrapping simply makes the most of the gift's personality—shape and appearance. For instance: If you are reputed to make the best jams and jellies this side of Twillingate, pack some of them into a wicker basket, cover it with clear cellophane, with a bright ribbon bow attached to the handle, and ship off, packaged carefully in excelsior or straw in a sturdy box, to a friend or relative who hasn't been able to visit you for some years. Cost to you: approximately \$3. Value to the receiver: incalculable, because you can't measure gratitude and warm thoughts.

Persons who live in areas where holly is grown need not worry about Christmas package decorations. A sprig of green and red here and there will carry with it a breath of the very wonderful country in which it grows. If someone has moved away from the district, mail her a whole shoe box of holly, with warning on the outside: "Please open before Christmas." Think of the sudden joy it will bring to that household.

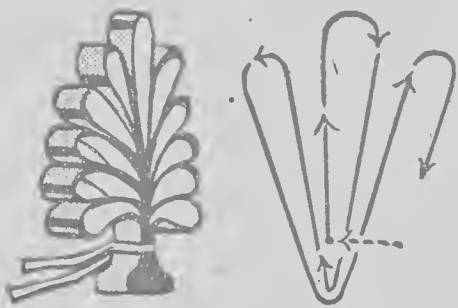
Instead of buying toys for faraway children who will probably receive plenty of such gifts, package up some fancy-shape cookies, letting your own children help bake and wrap the present. Or, if you live in a fruit belt, fill a small box with rosy red apples from the backyard orchard, and ship it off to a family whose budget will receive a lift from this thoughtful gift.

Are you a gardener of note, or will you be exchanging gifts with one this year? Send her seeds or bulbs of a rare flower, with full instructions on planting and care. When wrapping them, use green oiled paper such as is sent out in generous quantity in florist packages. Top with a bright poinsettia bow. (See diagram.)

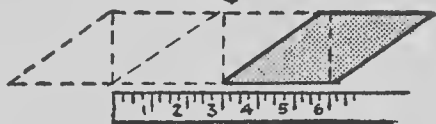
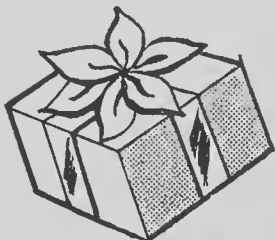
**N**O matter whether she lives in city or country, no woman ever seems to have too many aprons. If you can sew, this is a wonderful gift to give. For the sophisticated business girl, cut out a "shortie" in shocking pink, royal blue or tangerine velveteen, or an unusual-stripe broadcloth. For the young lady about to become a mother, sew a generous cover-up apron of terry-cloth to be worn when handling baby during bathtime. A matching apron for Pop might be a fine postscript to this little gift. With rickrack braid, write "Mom" and "Pop" across the bibs.

The business girl's present could be wrapped in solid color paper, with trim of silver stars and candles cut from last year's Christmas cards. The new mother's gift could be wrapped in plain white paper, with cheery bow attached by means of several large safety pins.

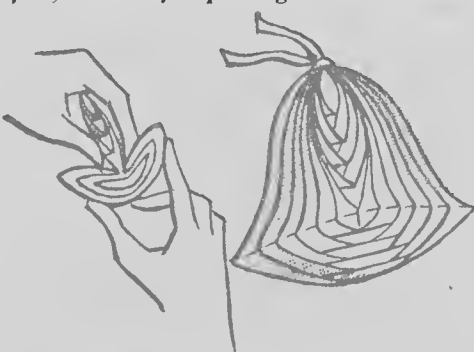
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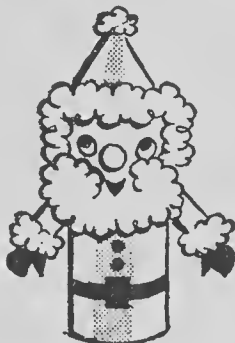
**TREE BOW**—Starting at dot, follow arrows, shaping loops to desired size and number of "branches." Tie separate piece of ribbon tightly around "trunk," knotting at one edge.



**POINSETTIA BOW**—Use 3- or 4-inch wide satin or taffeta ribbon with crisp finish. Make marks along selvage at exact distance of ribbon width (3-inch ribbon, mark off 3-inch spaces). Cut on diagonal lines to form petals. Pinch gathers along vertical of petals. Twist tightly with thread. Three petals form a 6-pointed flower. Center can be knot of yellow baby ribbon. This bow lies flat, is ideal for packages to be mailed.

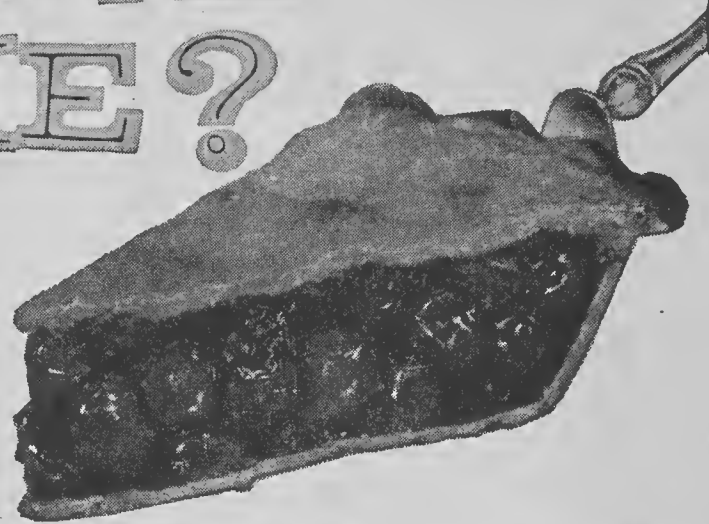


**BELL TRIM** — Hold one end stiff paper-ribbon between finger and the thumb. Wind ribbon loosely around these fingers, each circle larger than preceding ones. Tie loops together at fingers. Holding knot end, push ribbon halfway down as illustrated, and hold crushed portion firmly between thumb and forefinger. With other thumb and forefinger, push bottom portion of loops tight up on either side of firmly held center. Release.



**SANTA WRAP**—One-fourth cylindrical package is wrapped in white, three-fourths in red. With mucilage, attach rolled paper arms and cone-shape hat. Paste on mittens, belt, nose, eyes, mouth, cut from black, and colored papers. Add cotton batting for fur on hat and sleeves, and for beard.

# LOVE PIE?



Try **E.D. SMITH'S**  
**FRUIT PIE FILLINGS**

Treat the whole family to a really tasty pie... remember it's the filling that *makes* the pie.

Choose from nine delicious favourites...

Apple, Blueberry, Cherry, Peach, Pineapple, Raisin, Raspberry, Strawberry, Date.



**E.D. SMITH'S FRUIT PRODUCTS**

ENJOYED BY FOUR GENERATIONS OF CANADIANS

10N

## CONSTIPATED BABY...

Give Baby's Own Tablets. Sweet, mild little tablets. Nothing better to help clear out bowels quickly—yet gently. No "sleepy" stuff—no dulling effect. Used for more than 50 years.

Equally good for the restlessness and feverishness resulting from digestive upsets at teething time and other minor baby ills. Taste good and are easy to take! Get a package today at drugstores.

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TABLETS**



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"KING OF PAIN"  
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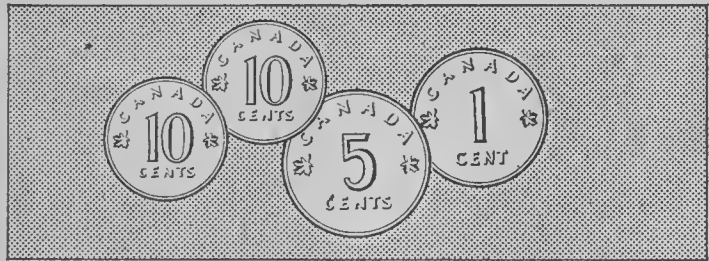
# What do Life Insurance Companies Do with all the money?

Life insurance companies must report their financial operations to the Superintendent of Insurance.\* According to the latest official figures here are the facts about the Life Insurance Dollar:

## Where each dollar comes from:



**74¢** comes from premiums paid by policyholders for insurance to protect their wives and families . . . and for security in their own old age.



**26¢** comes from earnings on policyholders' funds. These funds are invested under Government supervision and help to develop Canada.

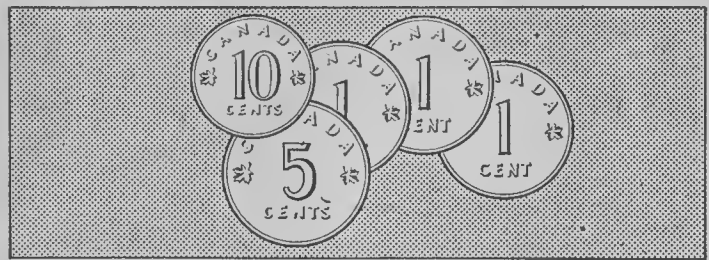
## What happens to each Dollar:



**82¢** is for policyholders.

43¢ is paid out to living policyholders and to beneficiaries.

39¢ is invested for future benefits to policyholders.



**18¢** is used for normal operating expenses which include taxes, licenses and fees paid to Governments.

\*The latest report from the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, shows that in 1956 the life insurance companies in Canada paid out \$371 million in benefits to policyholders. By far the greater part of this money (\$236 million) went to living policyholders.

**THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA**

L-357C

A man's gift could be wrapped in a bit of interestingly figured wallpaper, or a clear stripe paper, with plain ribbon and not too fancy bow. A small cluster of pine cones or spruce, touched with silver paint, could be attached. A tall slim package might be encircled near its top with a wide ribbon, knotted like a man's tie, with ends hanging down the face of the package and trimmed to look more like a tie.

A child's gift could be wrapped in the shape of a block, with his name spelled out in large cut-out letters on the sides, top and bottom . . . perhaps striped or figured letters on solid color background. Or, if the package is cylindrical, a cone-shape cap might be added, plus cotton batting whiskers, and presto—there's Santa Claus. (See diagram.) Then there is the old favorite, the candy cane wrapping for small cylindrical objects. Add a bit of cardboard to form the hook, and cover all in brightly striped paper. This one is always a delight to see hanging on a Christmas tree.

When a Christmas present is to be mailed, fancy ribbon bows and decoration can be protected by an inverted box lid or upright collar of cardboard. The package should be neatly wrapped and securely tied. If it is large, arrange and tie four pieces of

strong cord so that nine squares are formed on the widest sides, with knots at four intersections.

The Post Office advises that parcels closed with gummed tape will go first class mail and therefore be more expensive to send. They also warn that if gummed tape comes loose in transit, the package's protective wrapping might fall off. Packages may be insured free against loss or damage for amounts up to \$50 at your local post office. V

## Savory Tips

For chicken pie add 1 tsp. sage and ½ tsp. nutmeg to the flour used in making the crust or for dumplings to accompany chicken stew.

To beef patties or hamburgers add ¼ tsp. curry powder to 1 lb. ground beef.

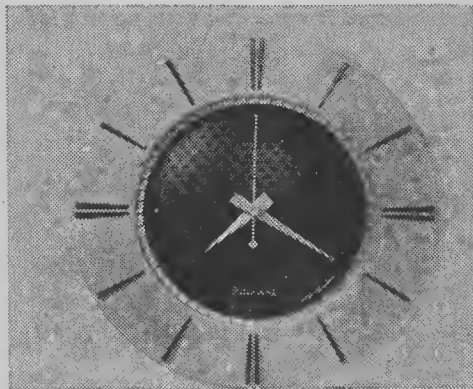
Add ½ tsp. chili powder to water in which wieners are boiled to accent the flavor.

To vegetable soup add ¼ tsp. garlic salt for a hearty satisfying flavor.

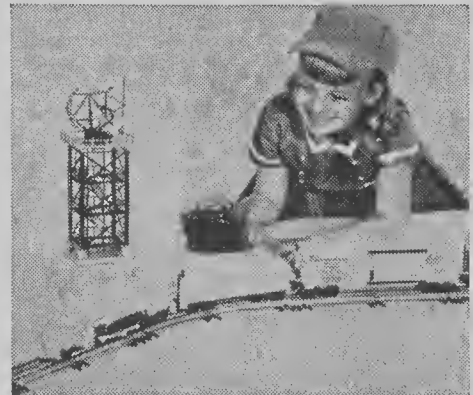
Keep the leaves from celery, dry in a slow oven, powder and store in a jar to be used for soups, stews and stuffings.

## It's New

It's the new Chime-Time. It has two different chimes (one for the front door and one for the back door), and



it is a self-starting electric clock as well. Both clock and chime operate from a 16-volt transformer. There is a choice of two finishes, copper with black or white. (The Silex Co. Ltd.) (H-1) V



New to the toy parade is a complete five-car electric train outfit, in full fashion-right pastel colors for girls. Now it is no longer necessary for the girls to content themselves by playing with brother's train. (The Lionel Corporation.) (H-2) V



A gift suggestion for the young patient is Hospital Bingo. One of the games is "Noises and Sounds," and makes use of things that fall within the realm of a child's experience in the hospital. There are eight different games and three ways to play. (Mid-western Publishing Co.) (H-3) V



A decorative light picture equipped with a three-way switch and two invisible light bulbs, that can be used as a bed lamp, an indirect light for the TV set or with both lights on to replace a table lamp. Available in a wide choice of picture subjects. (Picture Light Company.) (H-4) V

For further information about any item mentioned in this column, write to It's New, Home and Family, The Country Guide, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg 2, giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(H-24). V



# The Countrywoman

Could the sign "Danger—Unsafe" apply in your home?

AS a homemaker you enjoy including guests in your busy daily schedule. I would like you to take safety into your home as a guest as well.

Home is traditionally secure and safe. Unfortunately, this isn't as true as we might like to think, because farm homes in North America are the scene of some kind of accident about every seven seconds. Apparently the kitchen is the most dangerous room in the house. So, as queen of the kitchen, each homemaker is responsible for inspecting her domain for the causes of accidents and for removing them.



**Top**  
Safety first habits will pay dividends when curious children are in the home.

**Right**  
Leaving sharp knives loose in drawers is dangerous.



## SOME DANGER SPOTS

**Below**  
All safety precautions used in storing poisons are always worth the time they take.



[Sask. Govt. Arch. photo]

Burns and scalds are among the leaders in kitchen accidents. Burns from steam and hot liquid are the most frequent. Always turn all handles and kettle spouts in, so that children cannot reach them, and your clothes will not catch them. When doing the laundry, leaving a pail or pan of scalding water on the floor is a dangerous practice, because a child may fall into it, or an adult may trip over it.

Sharp knives and other kitchen cutlery are a great help to the homemaker. However, be careful in using them, because fingers have a habit of getting in the way and being cut. A wall knife rack for the exclusive use of cutlery is a wise investment. Sharp instruments lying loose in a drawer are a hazard to both you and your children.

Match boxes, lye cans, poisons and gas lamps are all farm accident risks. They should be stored where children cannot get at them. Do you observe safety precautions in handling them? Children will imitate their parents. If you start the fire with kerosene, so will they.

Equipment in your kitchen should be installed by competent persons. If you use propane gas in your stove,

The floor is a good place to begin. Slippery floors, particularly in the kitchen, are a menace. Spilled grease, water or fruit peelings increase the risk of falling. Try to make a habit of mopping and picking up immediately after each spill.

What about scatter rugs? A heavy, firmly woven rug is less apt to curl and catch your heel. Rubber fruit jar rings sewn under the corners of a small rug will help hold it securely in place.

Stairways, too, often cause accidents. If there are more than three steps, a handrail should be installed. Broken steps or loose floorboards should be fixed at once so as to avoid an enforced vacation. Could your stairway be doing extra duty as a storage cupboard for old papers and magazines, fruit jars and the laundry? If so, why not put them where they belong?

Climbing on chairs or tables to clean a light fixture, or to take the stove pipes down for cleaning, is another way of taking unnecessary risks. A small stepladder or stepstool is more suitable and much safer for jobs like this.

check to see that the connections are tight. Electric washing machines should be provided with a ground wire to avoid the danger of electric shock. A gas washing machine should be vented outside.

Watch to see that electrical circuits do not get overloaded. Don't have octopus outlets with perhaps a three-way plug in a single wall socket. You may just blow a fuse, but it could result in a fire with serious consequences. Replace electrical appliance cords at the first sign of wear. Make safety a permanent guest in your home.—G.P.



## It's actually two Cleaners in one!

Low gear  
for carpets

High gear for  
everything else

Shift!



The Cleaner with the Automatic Shift!

## Fastest and cleanest pickup of all!

Long, low and rarin' to go. From Hoover comes a new kind of cleaner—the *Convertible*. Its two-speed motor with Automatic Shift makes it the most complete cleaner that ever came down the carpet.

You get more than just the right power for 'carpets. The *Convertible*, being a true Hoover, *beats, as it sweeps, as it cleans* to get the deep-down dirt other cleaners can't get.

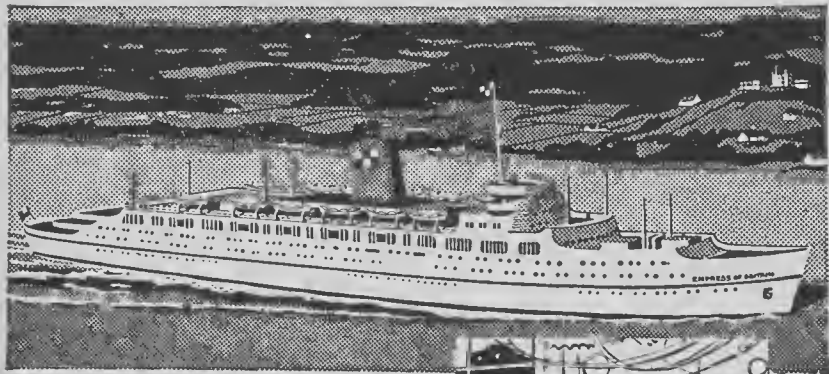
**How Automatic Shift works**—Just click in the converter and the big motor automatically shifts into high. Presto! . . . an extra burst of power for straight-suction cleaning—50% more than ever before. Rear connection lets the cleaner follow you. Double-stretch hose, too.

So get cleaning over with faster and do a better job of it to boot. Get the new Hoover *Convertible*.

HOOVER FINE APPLIANCES

. . . around the house, around the world

## NOW! ENJOY "Thrift Season" Savings by WHITE EMPRESS to EUROPE



Now is the time to enjoy that trans-Atlantic trip you've always promised yourself. Costs are low during Thrift Season... and shipboard standards are high aboard the famed Canadian Pacific White Empresses:— individually controlled ventilation... enclosed promenade decks... convivial shipboard atmosphere, movies and entertainment... as well as those wonderful meals and the personal service for which Canadian Pacific is noted.

### CONVENIENT SAILING DATES

Weekly White Empress sailings from Montreal and Quebec... convenient sailings from Saint John, N.B., starting December 3rd... Dec. 3 and Dec. 13 sailings are ideally timed for an unforgettable Old Country Christmas and New Year's!

From Montreal to Liverpool  
Nov. 19 Empress of Scotland  
(calls at Greenock)  
Nov. 26 Empress of England

From Saint John, N.B., to Liverpool  
Dec. 3 Empress of Britain  
Dec. 13 Empress of France  
Dec. 24 Empress of Britain  
Jan. 8 Empress of France

SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT,  
or any Canadian Pacific office;

# Canadian Pacific

## Books for Christmas



**L**EARNING to read is an almost impossible task, laments the six-year-old, but when another sentence is mastered it proves to be an avenue leading to fascinating new worlds.

As schooling continues, his curiosity mounts, and he often turns to books written by scientists, doctors, zoologists, or botanists, for the answers to his "whys" and "hows." Even adventure books must contain more probable backgrounds to be satisfying.

It is important that such a child have access to books that answer his growing desire for knowledge. School libraries, though usually a generous fount of such material, are sometimes not up-to-date, and so it is up to the parents and aunts and uncles to see that their favorite boy or girl can keep step with the ever-moving world.

The Christmas season of gift-giving provides an excellent opportunity to lend this helping hand. Years ago little girls thrilled to the tribulations of Anne of Green Gables. Her adventures make just as enthralling reading today, but the new Canadian heroines and heroes should not be overlooked when gift books for juveniles are being purchased.

The following list of recommended children's books is divided into age groups simply to provide a buying guide. Many boys and girls will be capable of understanding stories written for a higher age of intelligence. These books, quite a number of them new this fall, range in price from \$1.50 to \$5.95, and may be ordered through any established book seller.

### Around 6 years:

"Anatole and the Cat" by Eve Titus (McGraw-Hill publishers). Anatole is a French mouse who lives near Paris with his wife and six children, and every evening bicycles into the city to find food. His job in the cheese factory is disturbed by Charlemagne, the cat, until he decides, "If a man may build a mouse-trap, then a mouse may build a cat-trap!" This is the story of his plot, set in large type, with pictures on every page.



"A Child's First Playbook" by Caroline Horowitz (Hart). An inexpensive book chock full of pictures, puzzles, color pages, and happy stories and songs; has special appeal to those 3 to 5 years old.

### From 7 to 9 years:

"Golden Book of Bible Stories" by Feodor Rojankovsky (Simon and Schuster). A handsomely illustrated collection of short stories about Bible personalities, entertainingly told.

"Illustrated Treasury of Children's Literature" by Margaret E. Martignone (Grosset & Dunlop). A wonderful and generous collection of famous stories, fables and legends, Mother Goose rhymes, favorite childhood poems.

### From 10 to 11 years:

"Dale of the Mounted" by Joe Holaday (Thomas Allen). A series of books about a young RCMP constable on service on the west coast, in the northwest, the Arctic, and on Atlantic command.

"The True North" by T. C. Fairley and Charles Israel (MacMillan). A vivid story of Capt. Joseph Bernier, one of Canada's unsung heroes, the man who claimed the Arctic islands for his country.

"Golden Book of Indian Crafts and Lore" by W. Ben Hunt (Simon and Schuster). Tells and shows how to do Indian-style embroidery, how to make a war bonnet, teepee, and many more objects used by the Indians of North America. A brightly colored, simply written book that can greatly aid a boy and girl studying Canadian history.

### From 12 years:

"A Girl Grows Up" by Ruth Fedder (McGraw-Hill). A new revised edition of this famous book of which over 90,000 copies have been sold. Discusses the personal and practical problems of teen-agers, including, getting along with people, gaining self-confidence, dating, and deciding about a job.

"The Great Chief" by Kerry Wood (MacMillan). Story of Maskepetoon, the great Cree warrior who made peace amongst Canada's warring tribes.—R.G.

**STRETCH**

**BEND**

**REACH**

# NuBack\*

**STRETCHES, BENDS, REACHES WITH YOU  
THANKS TO ITS FAMOUS "ACTION BACK"**

## NU-BACK

**NOW Sanitized\***

Laboratory tests prove that Sanitized gorments:

- Are safe from perspiration odors.
- Stay flower-fresh—last longer.
- Retain their deodorizing effect through repeated washings.

**DOMINION CORSET CO. LTD.**

\*Trade Marks Reg'd.

**NuBack — THE FRONT-LACED CORSET DESIGNED FOR ALL FIGURES**



# Gift Suggestions

Something for a favorite young lady, a lively grandchild, and a homemaker who appreciates finer table furnishings

by ANNA LOREE

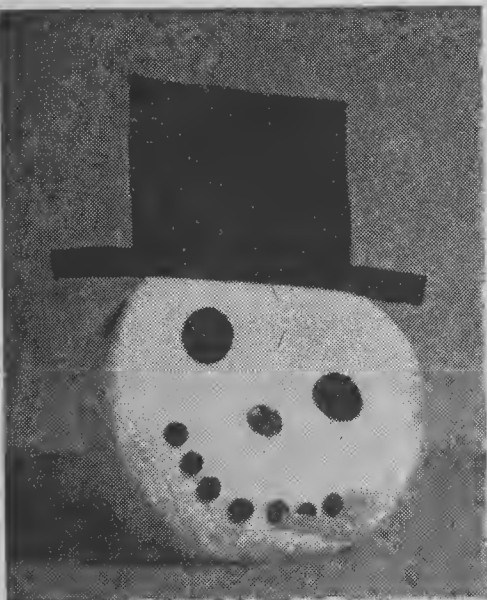


No. S-E-257

Black velveteen is pretty against the rosy glow of a winter complexion. This snug-fitting, ear protecting bonnet ties under the chin and is lined with taffeta. Completing the set, for extra warmth, is a roomy, matching muff. Materials required:  $\frac{3}{4}$ -yard black velveteen,  $\frac{5}{8}$ -yard black or contrasting taffeta,  $\frac{3}{8}$ -yard crinoline,  $\frac{5}{8}$ -yard muslin interlining, cotton batting for stuffing muff,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -yard thin cable cord for muff, mercerized sewing thread to match. Price 10 cents.

No. S-E-2462

If you find this jaunty snow man in your Christmas stocking, he won't melt away for he's made of felt and stuffed with beans. Yes, he's a bean bag and can be lots of fun at children's and adults' Christmas parties. Materials required: pieces of white, black and yellow felt, dried beans, mercerized sewing thread to match. Price 10 cents.



No. C-6636

For the festive season, your holiday table will create an atmosphere of gracious living with this lovely inlaid tablecloth. Edging and insertion are crocheted, then sewn to the linen. Dress up an old cloth, or make a new one. Materials required: 12 balls white mercer crochet No. 20, or 15 balls ecru, piece of linen 45 inches by 72 inches, steel crochet hook No. 8. Depth of edging —  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; depth of insertion —  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Price 10 cents.



Whatever you're saving for—better save at

**The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA!**

## No Douche Protects Like Zonitors—Women Find!

Gynecologist Reports On New, Easy—More Positive Method Of Feminine Hygiene—Provides Continuous Protection

New York, N. Y. (Special) At last, science has developed a method of feminine hygiene a woman can use with confidence because it gives the germicidal protection of an antiseptic douche; but does it immediately and for a prolonged period—as no douche can. So quick and easy, this new method depends on remarkable vaginal suppositories, called Zonitors.

Once inserted, Zonitors dissolve gradually, coating tissues with a protective film which lasts for hours—and are ready to work instantly. Zonitors guard against—destroy odors completely, too—helping to maintain a high degree of comfort, convenience, safety and personal daintiness not possible with

ordinary douches.

Zonitors' amazing effectiveness is due to one of the most potent antiseptic principles ever developed—the discovery of a prominent surgeon and chemist

**Doctor's Discovery—Hospital Proved!**

Zonitors were thoroughly tested in a large Eastern hospital. The supervising gynecologist pronounced them unusually effective, yet safe and non-irritating. They are now available without prescription in most local drugstores.

Zonitors are greaseless and stainless—cost little for 12 dainty, snow white vaginal suppositories, individually packed to carry conveniently in a purse.

## Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain or Discomfort

Finds Substance That Relieves Pain. And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids

Toronto, Ont. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

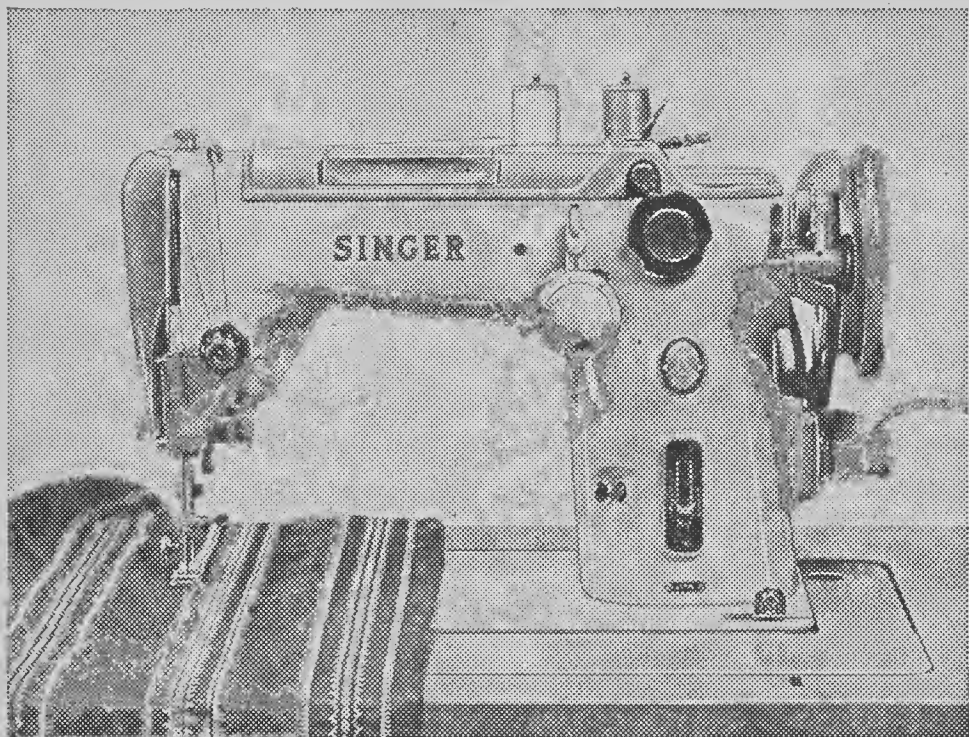
Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne)—discovery of a famous scientific institute.

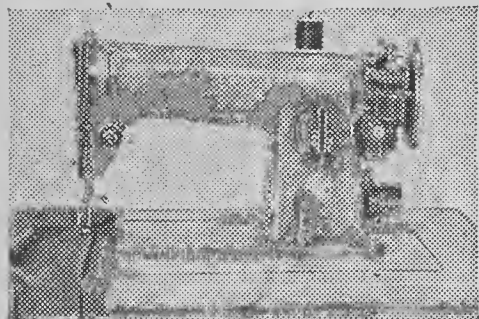
Now this new healing substance is offered in suppository or ointment form called Preparation H. Ask for it at all drug stores—money back guarantee.



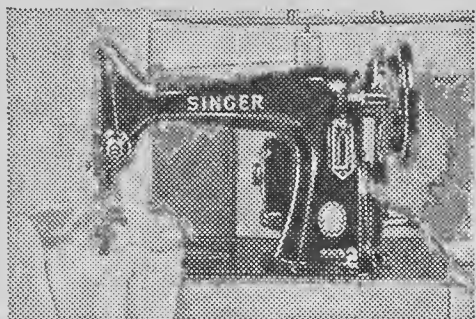
# A present with a future if it's a SINGER



**SINGER AUTOMATIC WITH FINGER-TIP CONTROL.** She'll carry the holiday spirit right through the year if she finds this SINGER\* Sewing Machine under the tree! At the flick of a lever you can embroider, monogram, applique, darn, hem, mend . . . even sew on buttons! Twin needle for two colour sewing. Straight sewing is smooth and sure. Designer cabinet models or portable case.



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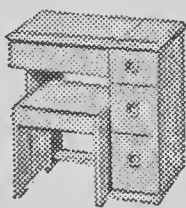


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## A First For Women's Institute

by GLENORA PEARCE



Margery Lee, daughter of organizer of first W.I., and Mrs. J. W. Adams, cut diamond jubilee cake.

THE first national convention of the Federated Women's Institute of Canada was held in Ottawa, October 28 to 31. The convention was attended by 433 delegates, who represented a membership of 90,000 women throughout Canada. But this was more than a first national meeting of the organization, because it also marked the diamond jubilee celebration of the founding of the first women's institute in the world, which took place at Stoney Creek, Ontario, in 1897. It was from this beginning before the turn of the century that the Federated Women's Institute of Canada evolved and came into being in 1919. Later the Associated Country Women of the World was formed—the only world-wide, rural organization for women.

A tribute was paid to the work of the women's institutes during the past 60 years by the national president, Mrs. J. W. Adams. In addressing the convention, Mrs. Adams said that many candles had been lit by the women's institutes throughout our country. Each such candle represented another effort, another responsibility which had been accepted in community development, another step in the growth of the movement, and another light to be tended.

Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Government. He congratulated the women's institutes on their assistance in building a great Canadian

citizenship, through their efforts to develop in people a capacity to live at one with one's neighbors. He said that this was the essence of peace in the international neighborhood.

DURING the course of the meeting delegates were presented with many challenges to be met later as individuals, and in their local, provincial and national organizations. The Honorable Ellen Fairclough, speaking on citizenship, requested delegates to treat immigrants in their respective districts with warm friendship. She suggested that the members of the F.W.I.C. consider the newcomers to Canada as adopted children, and that they all try to instill in them a love and respect for Canada.

"After the hand of fellowship is extended," Mrs. Fairclough said, "complete integration of our new Canadians will follow, and then what is left is a bigger, stronger and better Canadian citizenship."

A challenge to develop both idealistic and realistic attitudes toward today's paramount problem of preserving peace was given by Lester B. Pearson, Canada's recent Nobel Peace Prize winner. Mr. Pearson stated that everyone can and must make a contribution to peace, dignity and a better world.

In a description of the symbols of government, the Honorable David Fulton, Minister of Justice, called for

(Please turn to page 61)



Guests at convention banquet included Dr. J. G. Taggart, Ottawa, Mrs. J. E. Houck, former U.N. representative and Mr. L. B. Pearson.

[Capital Press photos]



# Happy

# Noël

"Here's your gift, a wearable one. We're giving this type of present to everyone this year."

No. 2285—"For me, a pretty new dress for the church concert." Pattern available in sizes 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, has short or three-quarter sleeve, standaway or Peter Pan neckline. Size 12 requires 3½ yards 36-inch fabric. Price 50 cents.

2285

No. 2288—"For Jack and Jill, sleep-time outfits." Pattern comes in sizes 1 to 6. Size 4 pyjamas require 2½ yards, nightshirt and cap 2⅝ yards, 36-inch fabric. Price 50 cents.

2288

No. 2294—"For our cousin's dollies, a whole new wardrobe." Specify height size 8 or 10½ inches. Not shown, negligee, jumper and blouse. Price 35 cents.

No. 2289—"For Nanette, a checkered frock with matching doll's dress." Available in sizes 1 to 6. Size 4 child's dress requires 2¼ yards 36-inch fabric. Price 50 cents.

2289

2294

No. 1810—"For Joanne, Aunt Marie, and Mummy, the pony-tail cap, apron, and slippers respectively." Super-simple pattern also contains directions for making cummerbund, skating cap, and clutch bag. Pony-tail cap requires ⅝ yard 36-inch fabric without nap. Price 35 cents.

1810

# The Country Boy and Girl

## The Wolf on the Sandpit Farm

by ANN ROBIESHAW

ONE crisp autumn evening as Rover sat in the barnyard watching the farmer finish the day's chores, he heard a sound that made his ears prick up. A dog's ears are much keener than ours, you know; he can hear sounds we would never catch.

Rover inclined his head. There it was again—over the lowing of the cattle and the grunting of the pigs he could hear, away to the west, the howl of a wolf.

He trotted across the fields, in and around bales of feed not yet picked up, to talk over the discovery with his best dog friend, Happy.

"Waal," drawled Happy (before coming to this farm, he had lived in cowboy country), "this here wolf doesn't sound unfriendly, but you can't rightly tell until you meet him. Care to investigate the situation?"

Rover nodded his big black head and the two of them set off down the west road, moving quickly but quietly, a large police dog and a stubby yellow part-collie.

The howl came again, and the dogs halted, to definitely decide the wolf's location. "Sounds like he's on the big hill on the Sandpit Farm," volunteered Rover. "He's probably holed up in one of the caves."

"The wind is in our favor," said Happy, feeling he had just contributed some very useful information. "We'll be able to sneak up right close without him catching our scent."

The dogs raced down a hill, across the ravine, and up the other hill that was the beginning of the Sandpit Farm. Now they trotted carefully, closer and closer to the big hill until they could just make out the figure of a wolf on the rim of the sandpit.

"HE'S a big one," whispered Happy, as the two dogs flattened out in the wheat stubble to study this newcomer to the district, "but he doesn't look ferocious or hungry."

"Probably has just finished raiding your chicken-yard," Rover teased.

"Nobody raids my chicken-yard and gets away with it," sniffed Happy, who didn't usually catch onto a joke right away.

The wolf began to walk along the rim of the sandpit, looking into the distance and listening. Then he halted not very far away from the dogs. They heard him chuckle, and then, "What are you two fellows doing down there?"

Rover and Happy gasped — he knew they were watching him. "Come on up and introduce yourselves," the wolf continued, in deep lazy tones. "I am known across the country as 'The Long Ranger'."

The dogs embarrassedly climbed the hill and sat facing this strange creature. "Why do they call you that?" Happy asked, still quivering a little from fear.

The great wolf looked up at the stars and smiled, "Because, my lad,

mine is a wanderer's life. I was born in the northwest and have since traveled most of Canada and northern United States. I shall be in your fair district for just one night, then I am off to the Great Lakes area."

"How did you know we were down there in the stubble?" Rover wondered.

The big gray wolf looked him over, carefully. "You are of a strain that's kin to our folk. You should know that wolves live by their wits, and live very well."

"Have you had supper?" inquired Happy, always a good host.

The wolf licked his chops, "Yes, thank you, I dined on very tasty rabbit. Delicious hares you raise in this area."

A silence fell over the group as the dogs remembered their own supper meal—tasty scraps and a juicy bone. Suddenly an awful thought struck Happy. "Do you ever rustle chickens?" he asked the wolf, rather sharply.

The Lobo bowed to him. "Not from the farms of friends."

Happy settled back, and began to enjoy the meeting. "Don't you ever get lonely," Rover asked, "roaming the countryside all by yourself?"

The big wolf studied the stars again and after a moment replied,

HAVE you noticed that during the month of November a stir begins throughout the house? Suddenly everyone becomes very busy and mysterious. This excitement usually starts when Mother asks, "Who wants to stir the Christmas cake three times and make a wish?" You take a look at the calendar and then you know your plans cannot be put off for any longer—you too must get ready for Christmas.

A gift for Mother? A handy bread board, about 14 inches by 6 inches or larger, can be made from any smooth piece of board which is at least half an inch thick. Cut off the corners and smooth all edges with sandpaper. Make a hole through the board near the top so that it can be hung up. Now for the painting. Start

by painting all around the edges, and last of all paint a small flower design, as shown in sketch.

A gift for small brother or sister? Make a jolly pull-toy from a tin can. Cut out both ends of the can and flatten the rough edges. Paint the tin a bright color. Now cut from a magazine or catalogue, two colored pictures a small child would like. Paste them to the sides of the tin. Put a heavy cord, perhaps washable

clothes-line rope, through the tin, and knot one end outside the tin. With the other rope end in his hand, little brother can pull the tin merrily along.

solemnly, "No, I can't say that I get very lonely. There are old friends everywhere, eager to hear news of relatives in the other end of the land. If I ever come this way again I hope to see both of you once more."

Happy and Rover nodded, then feeling they had been dismissed, said goodbye and pleasant journey, and set off home across the fields. Sud-

denly Happy stopped, "What did he mean you were kin to his folks? Do you eat chickens?"

"No, silly," snorted Rover. "I am the same build, and we are all of us descended from wild dogs. But I'm tamed, and don't eat chickens — I can't stand the stupid things near me. Goodnight, suspicious one."

They parted, each soon entering his own yard. Rover was met by a very excited farmer's son. "Rover, I've been looking all over for you," Alan rattled, "there's a wolf in the district. Keep an eye open tonight because he might try to raid the chicken-yard."

Rover settled down for the night at the front of the house and prepared for a deep sleep. Alan didn't need to worry about the wolf bothering this farm—as so often happens, a little time spent getting to know the enemy had shown he was interested in becoming a friend.

## What Am I?

In this game, a word is divided into two or three parts, and little verses give clues to help you decide what words have been used. Answers are at the bottom of the page.

My first letters are the name of a piper's son.

My second they did to the pig when done.

My third is the cry of the boy they beat.

My whole is red, juicy, and good to eat.

What am I?

\* \* \*

In my first we go riding—see many a sight.

My second we use when a letter we write.

My third means effort and to do with a will.

My whole deals with wood—for this work you need skill.

What am I?

—MILDRED L. ACKERMAN.

(Answers: first verse, Carpentery; second verse, Tomato; first verse, Tomato; second verse, Carpentery.)

## Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 69 in series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



THE use of large masses of black in a picture can be very effective in certain combinations. It is usually well to keep the composition to contrasting masses of black, white and gray and to emphasize the simple separation of light and shade without working into fine detail.

A treatment like this is most often used where you wish a decorative or poster effect, and since you are working toward getting a pleasing combination of large and small areas of black, white and gray to form an arresting pattern, you must try so far as possible to map out each part of your drawing in simple flat areas of tone. It is perhaps more difficult to do this than you might think, for the temptation is always there to add just

a little more detail—until sometimes an attractive simple composition disappears in a worried mass of detail.

In the accompanying sketch the trotting wolf is brought sharply against the black woods, the light falling on back and ears serving to separate the gray body from the black background and at the same time give a pleasing color accent of white against black. It is always interesting to take some of your detailed sketches and redesign them in this poster fashion. You learn something of design and the results are sometimes surprising.

(Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors series now available in book form from The Country Guide, Winnipeg. Price post-paid \$1.00).



## Women's Institute

Continued from page 58

a determination on the part of all Canadians to understand and use the various forms of government in this country to the greatest extent possible.

The final morning of the convention brought still another challenge to the delegates from a guest speaker, when Col. W. Arch Bryce asked for the full support of the women's institutes in the development of Canada's highway safety program.

**TUESDAY** of the convention was Convener's Day. The committee reports reflected the diversity of interests of the W.I. study projects. In response to a questionnaire that had been sent out, it was determined that the most common reasons given for "drop-outs" in our schools were: lack of interest and ability on the part of students; lack of guidance from both parents and teachers, and the students' attraction to jobs and pay cheques. In the report of the convener of Agriculture and Canadian Industries, emphasis was given to conservation as a study project. A special report recommended that the basis of the Women's Institute, "for home and country" should remain, but, at the same time, the challenges of a changing world should be recognized.

The number of representatives of other organizations who appeared on the first F.W.I.C. national convention program was an illustration of the important role the women's institutes play in a good many worthwhile activities. Mr. J. D. Moore of the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs brought to the attention of delegates one of the major problems facing the 4-H movement, that of the need for more local leaders. He suggested that the women's institutes might well direct their attention to overcoming the problem. A discussion on "Libraries for Home and Country" emphasized the importance of books in providing sound information upon which to base thinking and action. It was suggested that the task of forming a library organization might make a worthwhile project for local W.I. clubs. Reports were also received from representatives of the Canadian Association of Consumers, the Canadian Welfare Council, and the Health League of Canada, all expressing their appreciation for past assistance and the need for renewed efforts.

**THE** new president for the 1957-58 term is Mrs. Keith Rand of Port Williams, Nova Scotia. Assisting her as vice-presidents will be Mrs. E. J. Roylance of British Columbia, and Mrs. J. H. Howes of Alberta. Also elected to the executive were Mrs. J. Haggerty of Ontario, and Mrs. L. Steeves of New Brunswick. The executive will likely have a new national headquarters office to look forward to, as the result of a recommendation passed by the convention.

Institute members accepted the many challenges placed before them at this first national convention in their history. They have now gone back to their home districts with new ideas and greater enthusiasm, which should give added impetus to the F.W.I.C. program, as they strive together to fulfill their aim "for home and country."

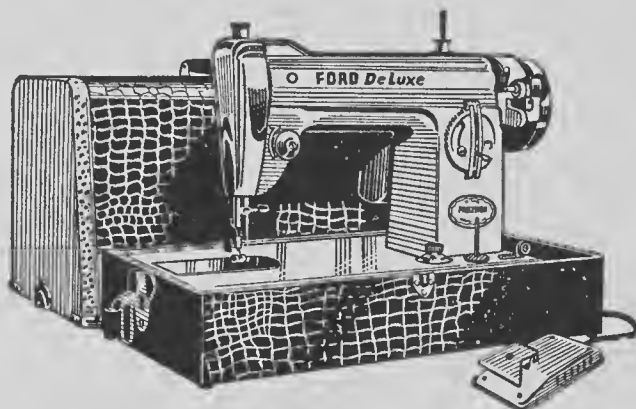
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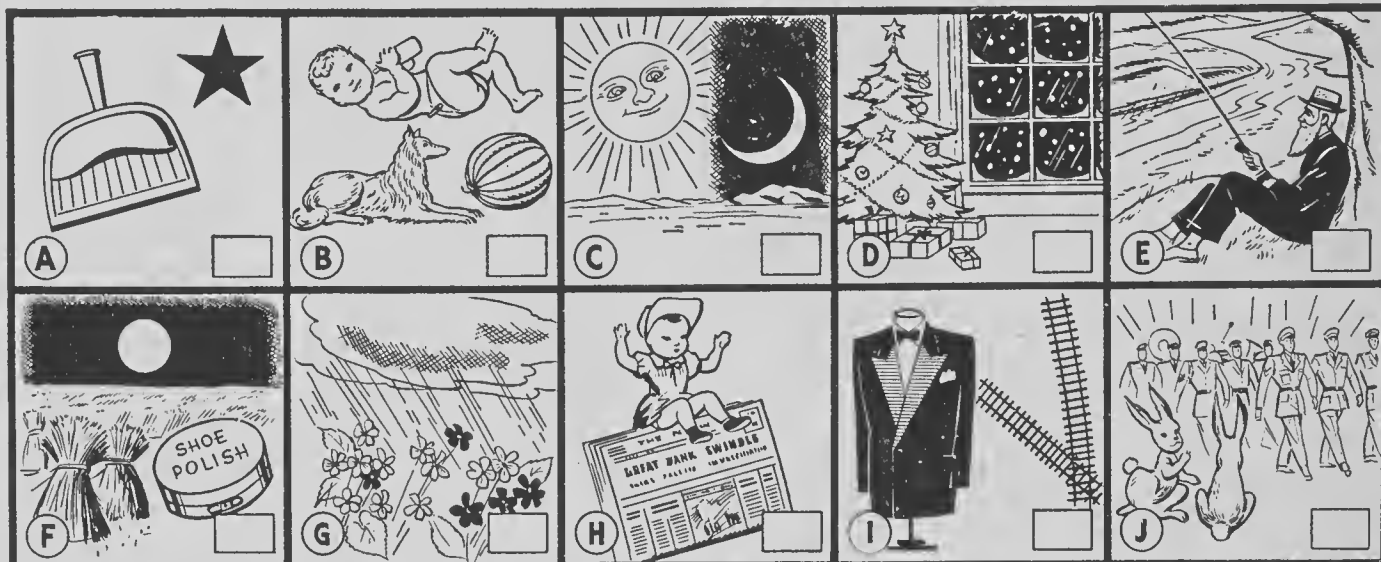


### IT'S EASY

- From the 20 song titles listed below, select the 10 that you consider correctly describe the 10 pictures. Write the number of song title you consider correct in the corresponding box of each puzzle . . . fill in your name and address and mail the puzzle pictures and coupon.
- Return to Ford Household Appliances before midnight,
- The 3 grand prizes will be awarded to the Contestants with the correct, or nearest correct answer. In the event of any tie, the awards will be made to the Contestant with the most original entry, to be decided by a Board of Judges whose decision will be final. In the event of more than 3 correct answers, every entry with the correct answer will win a consolation prize.
- Employees of Ford Household Appliances or their relatives or anyone connected with this contest are not eligible. Only one coupon per family will be allowed and contestants must be at least 21 years of age and resident of Canada.
- The Judges' decision will be final in all matters pertaining to this contest, and all entrants will be advised by mail of the names and addresses of the grand prize winners.
- This contest is copyright and is the sole property of Ford Household Appliances.

**Saturday, Dec. 14, 1957**

## CLIP AND MAIL



## CONTEST SONG TITLES

- |                        |                                   |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Lazy River          | 11. Night and Day                 |
| 2. Million Dollar Baby | 12. Rain                          |
| 3. April Showers       | 13. Shine on Harvest Moon         |
| 4. Moon Over Miami     | 14. Jingle Bells                  |
| 5. Gone Fishin'        | 15. Easter Parade                 |
| 6. Paper Doll          | 16. Santa Claus is Comin' to Town |
| 7. Moonlight Serenade  | 17. Star Dust                     |
| 8. Melancholy Baby     | 18. Chattanooga Choo-Choo         |
| 9. Tuxedo Junction     | 19. Moonglow                      |
| 10. White Christmas    | 20. Old Man River                 |

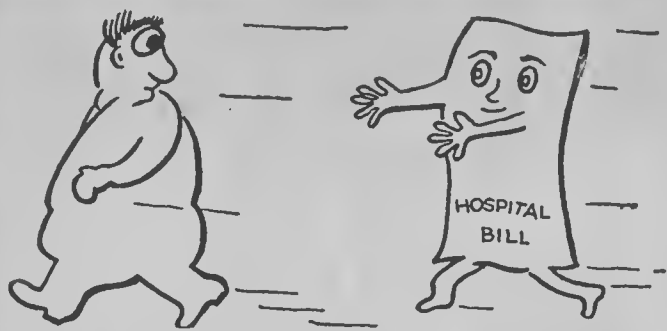
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# Young People

*On the farm and at home*

## Businessman Alert To Farming Trends

*No. 5—Careers in Agriculture series*

THERE was a time when a person could do business with farmers without specialized agricultural training, but with the fast changing farm scene of today, that time is just about gone.

That's the view of businessman, Glad Ridler, an agricultural graduate himself and now owner of a feed equipment and starter pullet business at Newmarket, Ont.

He sees plenty of opportunities in the business field for those who are agriculturally trained. It's a highly competitive field, though, and in his view the rewards go to those who have their sights fixed not on today, but



Marie Thibodeau, Pense, Sask., was chosen queen of dress revue at Regina.

## Queen of the Dress Revue

TYPICAL of 4-H club members from across Canada who are guests at National Club Week is Marie Thibodeau of Pense, Sask. Like many of the club members chosen to represent their province at the Royal Winter Fair, Marie has rolled up an impressive list of achievements.

During her four years of club work she has held many positions on the executive, serving two terms as president and one year as secretary, as well as sharing duties as program convener.

Club honors have come her way too. Marie was awarded the district cup for public speaking in the finals at Moose Jaw, a training she put to good use when she acted as mistress of ceremonies at her club's achievement day. Last year, she competed in the national grain competition, tying for third place. Marie was a member of the top clothing team that year too, at both Moose Jaw and Regina fairs and placed fifth in the individual aggregates. This year Marie topped her previous record to place first at the Moose Jaw fair.

Her proficiency in sewing was recognized when she won the Singer Sewing Machine competition, her dress receiving 97 points.

Perhaps the highlight of her many club activities came this summer when Marie was crowned queen of the dress revue at Regina exhibition with Lois Ritz of Lockwood and Edith Lane of Howard as her attendants. It was the first province-wide affair of that kind in Saskatchewan.

In her community of Pense, Marie has made a place for herself. She serves her church as organist and vice-president of the Young People's Association. At school she holds the positions of vice-president and social convener.

Like many other young farm people in Canada, Marie has participated fully in 4-H Club work and has lived up to the aims and ideals of her club.



Glad Ridler, Newmarket, Ont., finds agricultural training a business asset.

tomorrow. “If you are a little ahead of current thinking, and your ideas are sound, your business will progress,” he says.

In selling poultry equipment, he tries to sell, not the kind of equipment that is good enough today, but the kind that will be good enough tomorrow as well. For instance, he expects that the poultryman who continues to give hens 2½ to 3 square feet of space in the laying house will lose money. He is now selling his customers the kind of equipment to make it possible to crowd the birds into one square foot per laying hen. Glad is pioneering the commercial sale of mechanical egg gathering systems too.

Glad Ridler was raised on a farm 10 miles from Fort William. When his plans to become a lawyer were thwarted by the depression, he found himself winning a scholarship for 4-H Club work. He admits now, that he once believed it would be possible to learn enough to succeed without going to college, but experience has taught him better. And that scholarship was too valuable to turn down! He graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College in animal husbandry in 1935, and later went to Canada Packers. He initiated that Company's policy of hiring agricultural graduates for their staff. After serving 5 years as a manager in the Company, he felt he was now ready, both by training and experience, to consider a business of his own.



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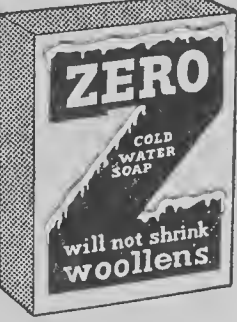


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57-55

**YOUNG PEOPLE**



*Cleanliness, proper diet, sufficient rest and exercise for a clear complexion.*

### Let's Face the Facts

**H**OW discouraging to find your face broken out in pimples just before the school dance! There's nothing much to do about it, teenager, but face the facts.

What are the facts?

During our 'teens there is a great increase in the activity of the glands of the skin and the amount of oil they pour out. Pimples and blackheads appear on the face of adolescents at this time. It's part of the business of growing up. This condition is known as acne. It's seldom serious, and usually rights itself when one reaches the age of 18 or 19.

What can you do about it? Keep your skin spanking clean, free of excess oil. Doctors advise lathering the face with mild soap and warm water, gently massaging the skin with the fingers for 5 to 10 minutes each night. Then rinse the face thoroughly with cool water and pat dry. Now apply an acne lotion or ointment. An excessively oily skin can benefit from twice daily steamings. Wring out a thick washcloth in hot water and apply it to the face for not longer than 5 minutes. Then splash with cold water.

Shampoo hair once a week to cut down the amount of natural oil that runs onto the face. It's a good idea to give bangs the go-by. They let oil flow freely down onto your forehead.

Keep your hands away from your face to avoid spreading the infection. Be sure to have your own washcloth and towel, and keep them fresh and clean.

Don't try to cover up blemishes with heavy make-up. Give your skin a chance to breathe. Use only lipstick and a light dusting of powder. Avoid squeezing blackheads for you may scar your face for life. Hot compresses, frequent cleansing, and ointment, will do the job.

What about diet? Pass up fried foods, pork, pastries, soft drinks, peanut butter and chocolate, but do drink lots of water, eat leafy and yellow vegetables, fresh fruit, eggs, milk and lean meat.

You need lots of sleep, 9 or 10 hours will work wonders for your skin. If you're going to be out late, try to get extra rest. Exercise in the fresh air will bring a healthy glow to your complexion.

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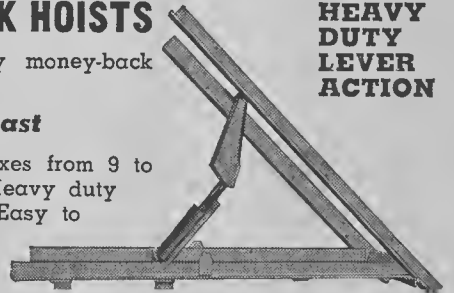
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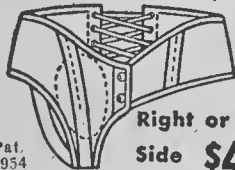
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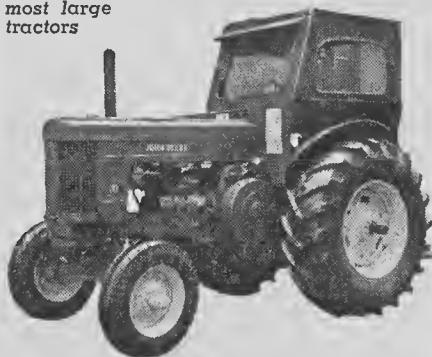
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## Farm Organizations

Continued from page 18

the SFU is also greatly interested in that portion of the Throne Speech which referred to legislation which will provide greater stability of farm prices. He thought that the farm union parity price and deficiency payment program could provide the price stability the Government was hoping to achieve.

SFU membership at September 30, the end of the membership year, stood at 11,300 farm families, or a total of 24,100 individual members. The objective for the coming year is to more than double this number. Farm Union Week in Saskatchewan was held from November 4 to 9.

### OPPOSE TARIFF INCREASES

The Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation has urged the CFA to present a brief to the Tariff Board opposing tariff increases on United Kingdom wool fabrics entering Canada. Such barriers on imports into Canada, in the view of the MFAC, could ultimately lead to a more limited market in the U.K. for Canadian farm products.

The MFAC was staging a province-wide canvass for the collection of farm family subscriptions during the week commencing November 4. The week had been proclaimed "Farm Organization Week" by order-in-council of the Manitoba Government.

### PRESS MILK PRICE HIKE

The Manitoba Farmers' Union made representations to the Milk Control Board of Manitoba in support of an application by the Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Co-operative Association Limited for an increase of 40¢ per cwt. in the basic price of fluid milk. The MFU based its case, in part, on a dairy farm cost study carried out by the Dairy Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture. The study showed that the total average investment in the 56 farms included in the survey was \$37,892 per farm, while the average net labor income was only \$92 per month.

The MFU maintained that this return in no way compared with average returns in any other business in this country, and was insufficient to ensure a continuity of supply of high quality milk to meet the needs of the consuming public in the Greater Winnipeg area. The presentation cited both the falling off in the number of farms and the current statistics on cost-price relationships as further evidence that dairy producers were receiving inadequate returns for their milk. The brief also pointed out that while the consuming public had a tendency to think rising food costs were mainly responsible for increases in the cost of living, the fact of the matter was that between 1951 and the first half of 1957 the consumer price index for food (1949=100) actually declined from 117.0 to 116.9. During the same 6-year period the general cost of living index advanced from 113.7 to 120.8. With these statistics in mind, consumers could scarcely disapprove of producer requests for a fair price.

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### What Is An Expert?

The cynics say he is anybody who is at least a dozen miles from home. But we believe that a lot of farmers are experts on their own farms. That's why The Country Guide treats the farmer with respect, looks on him as a friend, and is always ready to listen to him. If there's something you want to tell us, or anything you want to ask us, the address is The Country Guide, Winnipeg 2, Man.

The Country Guide aims to serve agriculture through practical and timely information and entertaining features for the farm and home. Your comments are always welcome. The address is The Country Guide, Winnipeg 2, Man.



## WHAT'S HAPPENING

## Cash Advances

Continued from page 8

celled when the advance has been fully repaid.

- The Board claims a lien on the grain for which the advance payment has been made. Those who receive delivery of grain on behalf of the Board under a permit book bearing an endorsement will be required to deduct and pay to the Board, in priority to all other persons, one-half of the initial payment for that grain until the advance for which the endorsement was made has been repaid. Appropriate entries of the deductions will be made in the permit book.

- A producer who has applied for an advance payment, and is indebted to a bank for a guaranteed loan obtained by him under the Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing Act, 1956, shall have the unpaid balance of the guaranteed loan, together with interest or other charges that may be owing to the bank, deducted from the advance payment and paid to the bank, and the bank shall cancel any endorsement in the permit book made under this Act.

- A producer will be considered to be in default if his obligation has not been discharged: (1) within 10 days after receiving written notice from the Board that he is to make delivery of the necessary grain; (2) before September 15 in the new crop year immediately following the one in which the advance was made, and he has not applied for a permit book in substitution for the one specified in his application for the advance; (3) before December 31 in the new crop year immediately following the one in which the advance was made. Where a producer has defaulted, the Board may withhold any payments due him in the crop year or any subsequent crop year until the amount in default, together with interest at 6 per cent per year from the time of the default, has been discharged.

- A producer who, through no fault of his own, is unable to repay his advance in a crop year, will be entitled to advance payments in the subsequent crop year provided he has sufficient grain stored on his farm to cover the advance.

- A producer may, at any time prior to default, discharge his obligation to deliver grain to the Board, or any part of the obligation, by making payment to the Board.

- Where two or more producers are entitled to deliver grain under one permit book, they must jointly make the application for cash advances and jointly carry out the obligation. The application may specify the shares of the advance payment to be made to each. If a default occurs, either one of the two producers involved may repay his share of the obligation independently of the other.

- Producers who knowingly make any misrepresentation in their application, or who wilfully furnish false or misleading information about their position or obligations, or who, having received an advance, deliver grain under an unendorsed permit book, are

subject to prosecution, which may be initiated any time up to two years from the time when the subject of the complaint arose. Such persons will be liable to fines of up to \$1,000, or imprisonment for a term of up to six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

- The Board will raise the money by borrowing from chartered banks under Government guarantees, and will turn it over to its agents for advance payment purposes.

- Interest charges on the money to be advanced will be borne by the Federal Treasury along with a percentage of the possible losses which may occur through defaults in delivery of grain covered by advance payments. V

## NEW FARM SUPPORTS

As we go to press the Government has announced its intention to introduce new price support legislation in an attempt to provide greater stability for farmers in the prices of their products, and to assure them a fair share of the national income. It is understood that the new legislation will differ from the existing price support legislation on the following points: it will specify the products for which guaranteed prices will be paid, rather than leaving this open to cabinet decision; it will increase the amount of Government funds used in carrying out the legislation from \$200 million to \$250 million; it will involve a system of trying to anticipate needs, rather than waiting for the need for price support to arise; it will provide a means of establishing and adjusting guaranteed prices in fair relationship to other prices in the economy; it will not exclude grains marketed under the Canadian Wheat Board Act. V

## POULTRY SUPPORTS AND CONTROLS

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the Canadian Turkey Federation met with Agriculture Minister Harkness and were advised that the Government will not permit a disruption of the turkey industry by terminating price supports and import controls. Because the Order-in-Council on turkey price supports does not bear a termination date, there had been uncertainty as to the period during which they would continue. The CFA also emphasized its concern that the egg and fowl support program be maintained beyond their present expiry dates of December 31 and November 30, respectively. V

## GRAIN EXPORTS

Exports of Canadian wheat and wheat flour in the August 1-October 16 period fell to 61.1 million bushels from last year's comparable total of 71.2 million bushels, and barley exports to 10.9 million bushels from 22.4 million. Exports of oats rose to 5.5 million bushels from 1.8 million, and flaxseed to 2.1 million bushels from 1.3 million. Producer marketings of these grains were smaller in this period than a year earlier, dropping from a total of 115.1 million bushels to 89.1 million. V



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# THE *Country* GUIDE

with which is incorporated

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM AND HOME  
Serving Canadian Farmers Since 1882

VOL. LXXVI WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 1957 No. 11

## Cash Advances

THE Government at Ottawa, in fulfilment of its election promise, has now enacted legislation which enables western grain producers, who hold grain on their farms, to receive in advance of delivery a portion of the initial payment for such grain. The purpose of the legislation is to alleviate the difficulty of getting cash into the hands of grain growers during periods of elevator congestion. It will help to relieve some of the immediate anxiety among prairie farmers, and could inject more than \$100 million into the western economy several weeks or months earlier than would otherwise be the case. Notwithstanding, farm leaders, while welcoming interest-free cash advances, are quick to point out that the legislation in no way adds to the income of the producers who receive the advances, nor does it do anything to relieve the cost-price squeeze which has resulted in distress in the farm community as a whole. At the time of writing notice has been given of further legislation which may to some extent meet these other needs.

Our news columns carry the details of how the cash advance system is to work out in practice. Since the system apparently has been conceived as one which will continue as long as congested grain-handling facilities prevail, there are a number of points about it which warrant comment.

Producers should realize of course that the advances, unlike the loans made under the Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing Act on farm-stored grain, are likely to become subject to income tax for the year in which they are obtained. They should also realize that the acceptance of the advance constitutes a contractual obligation to deliver grain to the agents of the Wheat Board, equal in value to twice the amount of the advance. Those who are unable to live up to this obligation will be required to repay the advance in full, plus interest at a rate of six per cent per annum.

In considering the advances it might be well to remember that the Wheat Board claims a lien against the grain on which advances have been made, and asserts a prior claim for that grain over all other persons. Moreover, wherever liens or other legal claims on harvested crops are in effect, the advances are subject to the same deductions from initial payments as would be made had the grain actually been delivered. This will mean that certain individual producers may have very little, if any, of the cash advance left for their own purposes.

On the face of it this new system seems to be most satisfactory because the Government has agreed to pay the interest charges. However, producers are not altogether free of the costs of operating the system. As we understand the plan, the costs of administration are to be shared by the Wheat Board and its agents, the elevator companies. In addition, the elevator companies are expected to share in any losses that occur. Because producers bear the costs of operating the Wheat Board, and because they own and operate the facilities required to handle about 50 per cent of the western grain crop, they themselves must pay for a major part of the administrative costs, as well as some of the losses. At the same time, the banks, which take no risk in handling Government guaranteed loans and who are required to perform a minimum of service, are the only ones involved who stand to make any money.

The Government has written another chapter in the marketing of Canadian grain. It has assumed another responsibility, and has added another link in the chain of legislation which complicates still further our already complex system of grain marketing. The burden of implementing and carrying on the system falls on the Wheat Board, the elevator companies and their operators. The Wheat

Board is designed and organized as a marketing agency, not as a loaning and collection agency. Under the existing burdensome supply position, it is being taxed to the limit to perform the task for which it was intended. The harassed elevator agent, already loaded with heavy duties and responsibilities, must assume new ones which will add considerably to his work.

It is too early yet to fully assess the strengths and weaknesses of the system which has been introduced. Perhaps in the final analysis a realistic appraisal will be impractical, since many who take the advances may do so, not from actual need, but because the money is interest-free. In any event, everyone concerned with the welfare of agriculture will watch this experiment with sympathetic interest. It is possible that out of the new legislation may evolve a more mature plan to meet similar conditions as they occur in future years. V

## Our Sheep Industry

THIS issue features a fairly complete analysis of Canada's sheep industry. It is an attempt by our editors to throw some light on the current prospects and problems of expanding the industry.

It would seem that the advantages in raising sheep outweigh the disadvantages by quite a wide mark. In the marketing picture, Canada remains a substantial importer of lamb, mutton and wool. Reports indicate that in the first half of this year we imported almost as much lamb as we produced. The price situation in 1957 has been such that U.S. lambs have been attracted to Canada in considerable numbers. Gross returns from farm flocks of more than \$30 per ewe are possible under present conditions. The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited, the growers' own company, reports that the final wool returns to members this year should prove to be highly satisfactory.

On the production side, livestock and marketing specialists claim that two to three times as much return for labor and investment can be made with sheep as with beef cattle. They also point out that getting into sheep requires a low initial investment in buildings, equipment and stock, and that sheep provide two crops a year—wool and lamb. Sheep are renowned for being good scavengers and can thrive on rough land which if used for anything else would be relatively unproductive. Either alone or in combination with other enterprises, or as an extension of already established flocks, sheep might well be the answer to low incomes for a lot of farmers.

Having said this, and it has been said before, we do not think that there are no problems to be resolved. Disease, predators, suitable breeds, trade regulations, consumer preferences, the state of our textile industry—these and other factors present difficulties of varying degrees of intensity for the sheep industry. But problems are not solved by burying our heads in the sand. We suggest that the decline of the sheep industry is largely due to the lack of an over-all sheep policy for Canada, and a lack of consciousness on the part of farmers that there is money to be made in the industry. Unless concerted action is taken by way of an intensive educational and promotional program at both the producer and consumer level, and unless a definite policy for the industry is formulated, we fear the sheep business, which could thrive on a ready-made and potentially expandable market, is doomed to take an even more minor part in meeting our market demands in the future. V

## Why No Outlook?

THE Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Douglas Harkness, announced recently that the Annual Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference, which has been held in Ottawa for many years during the first week in December, has been cancelled. The reason given is that the provincial ministers of agriculture, the advisory committee and the farm organizations, the groups who normally participate in the Conference, have already had an opportunity to meet with Federal ministers and officials to discuss the agricultural situation and to place their

views before the Government. Therefore, it was felt that no good purpose would be served by having a further conference at the customary time.

This conference was the subject of an editorial in this publication in August. We feel obliged to comment on it again, because there is one serious weakness in connection with its cancellation. Past conferences have been devoted in part to the presentation and consideration of information on crops, livestock, markets and other matters involved in the outlook for the coming year. Now it would appear that this part of the conference is to go by default. There was cause to be dissatisfied with the form the conference took in recent years, but that is hardly a reason for knocking it on the head. However watered down and general the previously supplied outlooks from this source have been, they were better than no outlook at all.

At a time when agricultural producers are bedeviled with surpluses and inadequate farm prices for many of their products, it seems strange indeed that those from across our country, who are especially trained to analyze and assess farm conditions, should be deprived of the opportunity to meet together and to come up with the very best outlook information possible. A well prepared outlook is definitely one of the needs, if individual farmers are to have any sound basis on which to plan their operations for the coming year. The types of reports given at past conferences should be prepared again, and a group of technically qualified people from across Canada should be called to Ottawa to review and discuss them for the purpose of providing an economic outlook for all branches of agriculture, in all provinces. V

## Those Freight Rates Again

AN attempt is being made by the Railway Association of Canada to drive another wedge between the already high costs of doing business in the farm community, and the relatively meager returns being received by agricultural producers. It has applied to the Board of Transport Commissioners for authority to increase immediately the present general level of freight rates by 10 per cent, and for coal by 15 cents per ton—this in face of two general freight rate increases of 7 and 4 per cent which were granted by the Board in June and December of last year, respectively.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture estimates that if the additional 10 per cent hike is granted, it would place the burden of 36 per cent of the increase on the 17 per cent of the Canadian people who work and earn their living on farms.

Arguments advanced successfully by the railways for higher freight rates in 1956 were based largely on their needs for increased revenues to meet rising costs. The current case is apparently being argued on the grounds that the net rail income of the Canadian Pacific Railway for 1957 and the constructive year, although at record levels, will not be sufficient to give a fair rate of return to investors in the rail enterprise.

The railways' request for the additional increase is being vigorously opposed by farm organizations and most of the provincial governments. Some of the more pertinent arguments against granting the request, placed before the Board by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, are summarized elsewhere in this issue. Suffice to say here that it seems completely incongruous for the railways, in view of their current level of earnings, their own competitive position, and the state of the general and agricultural economy, either to ask for or expect another increase in freight rates at this time.

The Board of Transport Commissioners are charged with the responsibility of making certain that freight charges are just and reasonable. The existing freight rate structure is capable of providing the CPR enterprise with the best earnings it has enjoyed during the last 12-year period. Surely any attempt at this time to extract still higher freight charges from shippers would be unjust, unreasonable and against the best interests of the Canadian economy as a whole. It is to be firmly hoped that the Board will deny the request. V



# Freshen Up With Dyes and Tints

by JEWELL CASEY

THERE is an art to properly dyeing fabrics, but it is easy to learn. And there is a two-fold purpose in being successful with the dye-pots—economy and pleasure.

Color in the home is very important, but like musical tones, it should be arranged in designs to produce pleasing harmony. There is much more to color than meets the eye. Color enters the mind and either amuses one, thrills one's emotion, or has a calming effect. So, if slip covers, drapes, table linens, rugs and bedspreads, or unpainted furniture, needs freshening, or if you want to work out an entire new color scheme to harmonize with other colors in the house, dye them!

Staining unpainted furniture with ordinary fabric dyes is a new idea that has proven most successful, and is done in the following manner. Prepare the dye according to directions on the package. Apply it with either a brush or with a soft rag. After completely dry, brush on a coat of white shellac and let that dry. Next, rub down the finish lightly with fine sandpaper. Last, apply clear varnish with a brush. The formerly drab furniture is prettier than you ever imagined, and is easy to do and very inexpensive.

DYES and tints, suitable for most any kind of material are available everywhere. Here are some suggestions to keep in mind when using dyes. If possible, buy a permanent dye. Remember, no dye is likely to be absolutely fast, that is, it may not fade in the sun, or it may not fade when washed, or it may be fast to perspiration, but it will not be fast to all three.

When preparing to dye a certain object, be sure and get sufficient dye, even a package more than you think you will need. Otherwise, you may find you don't have enough dye to finish what you started, and sometimes you might be unable to get more of the right shade when needed.

Fabrics can be dyed a deeper shade, but not a lighter shade than the original, unless the original color is first removed. In removing a color from material, it is safest to buy commercial color-remover.

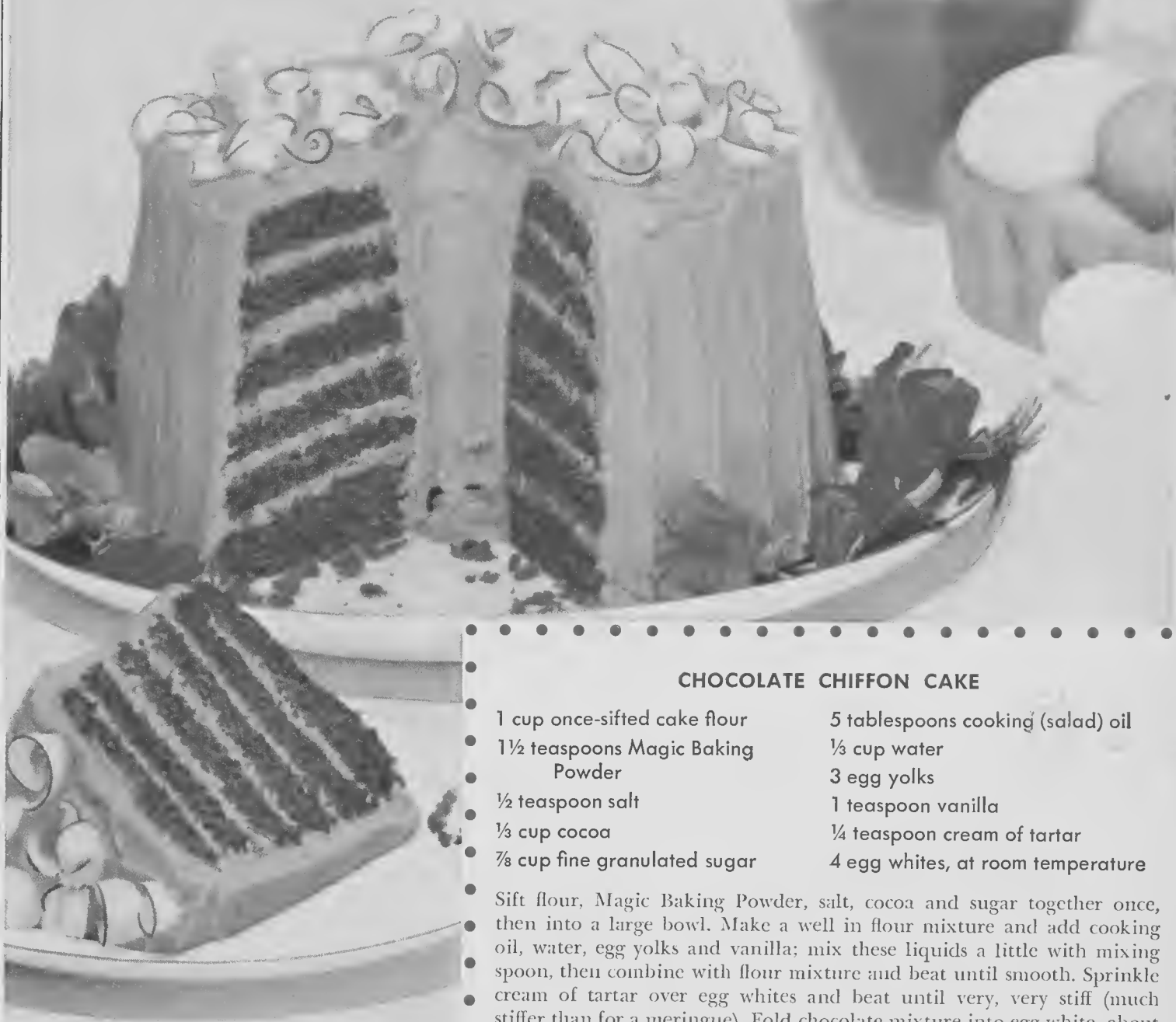
Light and medium colors combine in giving a third color, but dark colors will cover the original color when dyeing printed materials. Dyeing one color over another sometimes gives pleasing results. For example, blue over yellow will give green, and pink over blue will give orchid.

Don't dye articles that shrink badly, or that will be affected by hot water. Be sure that article or material to be dyed is absolutely clean. If dyeing to cover a stain, choose a dye that will be dark enough to cover the color of the stain. Not all dyes will color every type of material, but all-purpose dyes work successfully on almost any fabric. All materials seem darker when wet.

In tinting curtains, slip covers, or other articles for uniform color, all must go into the dye bath at the same time. If not, they will be uneven in shade, because the first in will be darkest.

Your feather-light **Chocolate Chiffon Cake** makes these scrumptious

## Mocha Dessert Layers



*all it takes is you and your 'Magic'*

Dependable Magic protects all your ingredients... gives you lighter, even-textured baked goods.



### CHOCOLATE CHIFFON CAKE

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 cup once-sifted cake flour     | 5 tablespoons cooking (salad) oil |
| 1½ teaspoons Magic Baking Powder | ⅓ cup water                       |
| ½ teaspoon salt                  | 3 egg yolks                       |
| ⅓ cup cocoa                      | 1 teaspoon vanilla                |
| ⅞ cup fine granulated sugar      | ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar        |
|                                  | 4 egg whites, at room temperature |

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt, cocoa and sugar together once, then into a large bowl. Make a well in flour mixture and add cooking oil, water, egg yolks and vanilla; mix these liquids a little with mixing spoon, then combine with flour mixture and beat until smooth. Sprinkle cream of tartar over egg whites and beat until very, very stiff (much stiffer than for a meringue). Fold chocolate mixture into egg-white, about a quarter at a time. Turn into *ungreased* tube pan (8 inches, top inside measure). Bake in rather slow oven, 325°, 1 to 1¼ hours. Immediately cake is baked, invert pan and allow cake to hang suspended until cold. (To "hang" cake, rest tube of inverted pan on a funnel or rest rim of pan on 3 inverted small cups.)



Extremely stiff egg-whites are a secret of chiffon-cake success.



Fold chocolate mixture into the extra-stiff egg-whites.

### MOCHA DESSERT LAYERS

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| ⅓ cup fine granulated sugar  | 1 pint (2½ cups) chilled whipping cream |
| 2 tablespoons instant coffee | ¼ teaspoon vanilla                      |
| ⅓ teaspoon salt              | 1 Chocolate Chiffon Cake                |

Combine sugar, coffee and salt. Gradually stir in whipping cream; cover and chill 1 hour. Beat until softly stiff; add vanilla. Continue to beat mixture until stiff. Cut cold cake into 6 layers and put together with whipped cream between layers; frost cake all over with remaining whipped cream. Chill for several hours — preferably overnight. Decorate with shredded coconut or chopped toasted nuts. Yield — 8 to 10 servings.

# THIS we believe...

To be a good neighbor is  
to be a good friend.

The fruits of good neighborliness  
are cheerfulness, helpfulness,  
kindness, sympathy and understanding.

When misunderstandings arise the  
practice of these simple, homespun virtues  
often helps to keep the scales evenly  
balanced until agreement can  
be reached and the misunderstandings  
cleared away . . .



## At your U.G.G. Local Elevator

**the friendly U.G.G. Agent** is fully aware of the high  
value set upon the practice of good neighborliness at  
all times, and under all circumstances, by his Board of  
Directors and the Management.

**In the true spirit** of good neighborliness you will find  
him eager to serve you through speedy, efficient service  
in handling your grain deliveries, in the purchase of  
farm supplies of highest quality and value.

## NORTHWEST FERTILIZERS

**An Early Reminder**—At the turn of the year, when you will be planning your  
production program for the next season, your thoughts will turn to FERTILIZERS.  
Be sure, then, to consult your nearest U.G.G. Elevator Agent for the latest information  
in respect to fertilizer formulations that will fit in with your needs.

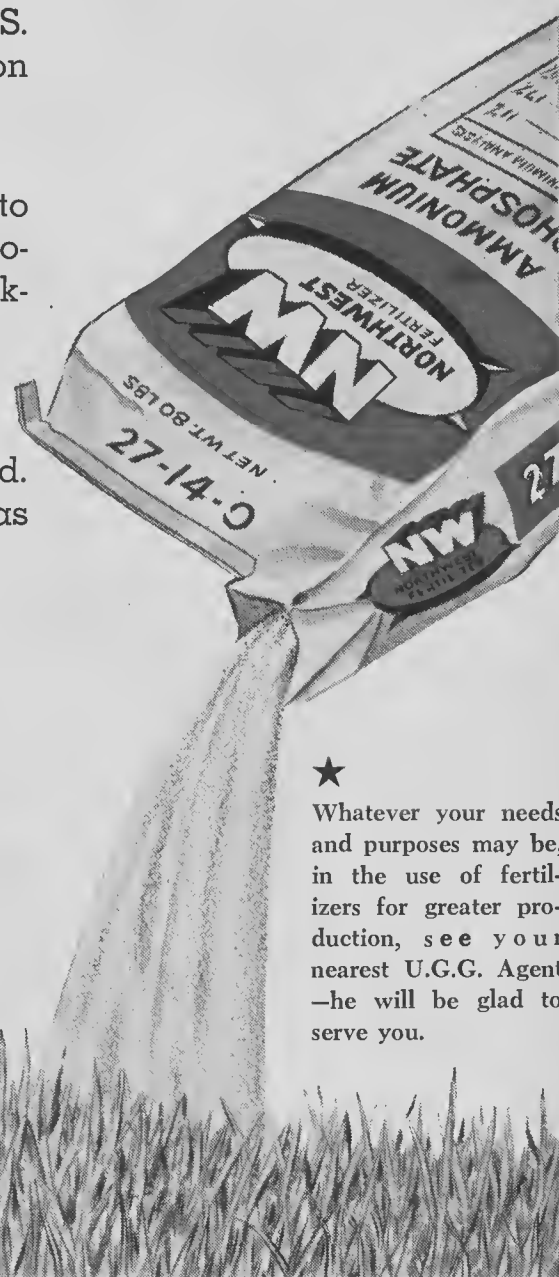
**Pasture Fertilization**—The present grain marketing situation has tended to  
make farmers look for other crops with which to bring in cash. Beef and milk pro-  
duction will be on the rise. You are encouraged to look into a grass program, work-  
ing it into your present rotation.

**Double Your Pasture Production**—Continual cropping or over-grazing of  
grassland creates a condition where grass will starve for lack of sufficient plant food.  
These older stands show remarkable recovery when nitrogen fertilizers, such as  
Sherritt Brand Sulphate of Ammonia or Northwest Nitro Cubes are applied.

**Higher Nitrogen Means Higher Yields**—Two brand new types of  
fertilizers are being introduced into Western Canada this year by Northwest  
Nitro-Chemicals Limited—Northwest Brand 27-14-0 and 24-20-0 will be available  
immediately. These are unique combinations of 11-48-0 and 33.5-0-0 scientific-  
ally mixed in the proper proportions.

We recommend these fertilizers for use on crops grown on heavy stubble  
where nitrogen is deficient.

Northwest Brand 27-14-0 was available this spring and results with this  
product have been excellent.



★  
Whatever your needs  
and purposes may be,  
in the use of fertil-  
izers for greater pro-  
duction, see your  
nearest U.G.G. Agent  
—he will be glad to  
serve you.

# UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

BEGINNING ITS SECOND HALF-CENTURY OF SERVICE TO WESTERN FARMERS